HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 53,317—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904 Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
29th Oct.	ARABIA	7903		
5th Nov.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6525
12th „	MONGOLIA	9505		
19th „	ARCADIA	6603	OCEANA	6610
26th „	EGYPT	7912		
3rd Dec	CALEDONIA	7558	MACEDONIA	10512
10th „	MARMORA	10509		
17th „	ARCADIA	6903	CHINA	7912
24th „	PERSIA	7951		
31st „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
1905.				
7th Jan.	ARABIA	7903		
14th „	ARCADIA	6603	VICTORIA	6522
21st „	ORIENTAL	5284		
28th „	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6893
4th Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
11th „	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
18th „	CALEDONIA	7558		
25th „	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
4th Mar.	MACEDONIA	10512		
11th „	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9505
18th „	ARABIA	7903		
25th „	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
1st April	PERSIA	7951		
8th „	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509
15th „	EGYPT	7912		
22nd „	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
29th „	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th May	ARCADIA	6603	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th „	MACEDONIA	10512		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 18th October, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	Gregorj	3rd Nov. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "ARMAND BEHIC," 6,635 tons, Captain Guionnet, to sail on or about the 11th Nov. 1904.

For further Particulars apply to

J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Nov. 1904.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Dec. 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	14th Jan. 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	„ 900	„ 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 595. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break the journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov. 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Dec. 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan. 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 28th October, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 31st October, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MADURA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 1st November, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Busreh.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 27th October, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 8 a.m.

FOR POREBUNDER, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,300 tons, on or about 1st November.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,800 tons, on or about 28th October.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 25th October, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Nov. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
†AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,587	8th Nov. 1904
† TRIESTE	D. Mastrorigo	5,095	8th Dec. 1904
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	22nd Dec. 1904
*† GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,260	27th Jan. 1905

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,260	27th Oct. 1904

For further particulars regarding Passages,
Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street.
Fort Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

THE WINE MERCHANTS OF INDIA.
ESTABLISHED AT HOME IN 1815, AT BOMBAY 1842.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

JOHN WALKER & SONS'
WORLD RENOWNED KILMARNOCK WHISKIES.

VINO SACRO,
The perfect Church Wine.

G. H. MUMM'S
"Extra Dry" CHAMPAGNE.

FEUERHEERD'S
COMMENDADOR PORT.

C. P. & CO.'S BURGUNDY,
A Blood-Making Wine.

C. P. & CO.'S
RARE OLD COGNAC,
A CHOICE LIQUEUR.

15, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,

Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the healthiest and most fashionable European quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every convenience and comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel residents and their guests only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the drawing-room on any account.

GUEST NIGHTS : Every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. ORCHESTRA in attendance.

No Public Bar kept.

F. A. BOSCOLO, Managing Proprietor.

McDOWELL & CO.'S LIMITED,

"LIGHT OF ASIA"

AND

"BAHADUR BOUQUETS"

SHOULD BE COMPARED WITH

REAL HAVANAHS

COSTING FOUR TIMES THE PRICE !!

Order a Sample Box containing 6 "Light of Asia" and 6 "Bouquets" costing Annas Fourteen free anywhere in India.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.
MADRAS.
CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM.
The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA, Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4.
F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay.

THE "CAMPAIGN" WATCH

No. II.

CRYSTAL FACE Rs. 23; HUNTING CASE Rs. 25.

When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, we speak not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received from purchasers. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.

The Cases are PURE NICKEL to wear white throughout, and consequently guaranteed not merely a wash of silver, which will wear off and look shabby in a month, but unchangeable in colour and not in the least likely to ozidize.

Rs. 23

THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most sound principles is jewelled in all essential parts. Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement. Compensation balance, indestructible keyless attachment.

Exact diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch. Dial 1 & 5 8 inch.

IF, INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS, we were selling only dozens, the "Campaign" Watch could not be supplied at anything like Rs. 23——Merit alone has made this demand.

Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, open face, Rs 23, Hunting Rs. 25.

WARRANTED TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRY! TRY!! TRY !!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition, Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHOCOLATE AND CONFECTIONERY.

CHOCOLATE in fancy boxes suitable for presentation.

CHOCOLATE in fancy coloured paper.

CHOCOLATE in silver foil.

CHOCOLATE in tins.

CHOCOLATE in packets.

ITALIAN CHOCOLATE, CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE, PETER'S CHOCOLATE.

CONTINENTAL SWEETS, DRAGEES, ROCK DROPS, SATINES, etc., etc. in bottles or by the lb.

MONGINI BROTHERS.
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW SEASON'S CHEESE

NOW ARRIVING BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.

		Rs.	a.
GORGONZOLA, Real, whole Cheese, (16 to 20 lbs. each)	per lb.	1	6
Do. do. do. in cut ...	„	1	8
STILTON, English Prize Dairy original weights, from 12 lbs. each...	„	1	6
Do. do. do. in cut...	„	1	8
CHESHIRE, Real English	„	1	0
GRUYERE, Finest quality	„	1	0
CHEDDAR, Pale loaf, about 12 lbs. each	„	0	14
AMERICAN ... in cut...	„	0	14
DOUBLE GLOSTER ... do. ...	„	0	14
GOUDA, whole Cheese only	„	0	12
EDAM, DUTCH do.	„	0	12
IMPERIAL	per jar	0	14
CAMEMBERT	per tin	1	4

CUMBERLAND HAMS AND WILTSHIRE BACON ALWAYS ON CUT.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!
ROYAL CORONATION CIRCUS.

GRAND BENEFIT
PERFORMANCES
WEDNESDAY, 26TH OCTOBER,
BENEFIT OF
LITTLE WILLIE,
The Youngest Bareback Rider in the World.

THURSDAY, 27TH OCTOBER,
BENEFIT OF
MR. J. JENKINS,
Managing Director.

SATURDAY, 29TH OCTOBER,
BENEFIT OF
MDM. BERESFORD,
Proprietress.

SPECIAL GRAND ATTRACTIONS
FULL AND POWERFUL COMPANY,

SALAMANDER
THE GREAT FIRE PONY
Standing alone on a Pedestal surrounded by a Brilliant Display of Dazzling Fireworks,

LAST GRAND MATINEE,
OCTOBER 29TH, AT 3-30 P.M.,
When School Children will be admitted HALF PRICE to all Parts.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Boxes of 4 Seats Rs. 15. Single seats Rs. 4, 3, 2 and 1, (For natives only), 8 annas,
Seats may be booked at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., and at the CIRCUS from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
DOORS OPEN, 8-15. COMMENCE, 9-15.
MATINEE on SATURDAY, at 3-30.
Sole Proprietrix..............Madame BERESFORD.

THE DAMODAR LAKHMIDAS MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the Order of the Court, dated the 19th day of September, 1904, confirming the reduction of the Capital of the abovenamed Company, from Rs. 9,61,000 divided into 961 shares of Rs. 1,000 each to Rs. 96,100 divided into 961 shares of Rs. 100 each, new certificates will be issued in exchange for old certificates on and after the 1st day of January, 1905.

By Order of the Board,
CUREEMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

NOTICE.

COPIES of the HISTORIES of RAILWAY PROJECTS, including Tramways, corrected up to 30th June, 1904, are available FOR SALE with the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta. Price Rs. 2 per copy.

C. W. HODSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
P. W. D. Railways.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE
EXTENDED FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY
At the Special request of Customers.

IN order to make room for a very large Stock of Fresh Goods everything in Stock to be sold off at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. Dress Materials for Ladies and Gentlemen: Chiffon, Silks, Serge Muslins, Crepons, Woollen and Cotton Tweeds, Shirting, Hosiery and many other varieties of goods, too many to enumerate, to be sold off without reserve. Our Great Sale will last for TWO WEEKS only. Seize this opportunity. All customers are earnestly solicited to pay us a visit and we assure them that they will not return without many good bargains.

MATHURADAS CULLIANJI AND SON.
7-8, Sitaram Buildings near Crawford Market,
Bombay.

EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of INSPECTOR of IRRIGATION in the above service, for a period of five years, at an annual salary of one thousand Egyptian Pounds, and a gratuity of one year's salary at the end of this period.

Applicants must be of English birth, and their age must not exceed 45 years. They must have had at least fifteen years' service in the Irrigation Branch of the Indian Public Works Department.

Applications, which should contain a full statement of services with certificates or references, should be addressed to

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE,
Public Works Department,
Cairo, Egypt.

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN HOTELS Co, Ltd., are about to take over the Business hitherto carried on by Messrs. W. B. Green & Co. at the Apollo Bunder Green's Restaurant, Bombay.

The Business will be conducted upon precisely the same lines as heretofore, under English management, and its character will not be changed in any respect. The interests of Up-country Clients will receive special attention.

A. J. BILIMORIA,
Secretary, Indian Hotels Co., Ltd.
Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay, 28th September, 1904.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS.

The introduction of the Prism has very materially reduced the size of Binoculars, while the "field of view" has been enlarged and the defining power brought to the highest state of perfection.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR

has six times the magnifying power of any Binocular. It includes a field of view wider by six times that of any other Binocular and the sharpness of vision unparalleled, while the brilliancy of image is unsurpassed. Sole Agents in India for

GOERZ PRISM OR TRIEDER BINOCULARS

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COOKING STOVES
AND
RANGES.
TO BURN COAL, WOOD OR OIL
OF ALL SIZES AND DESCRIPTIONS,
STEAM COOKERS, KITCHEN REQUISITES.
Cooking Utensils, and Machines in Varieties for Vegetable Cutting, Slicing, Mincing, Roasting and Grinding Coffee.
ICE CREAM FREEZERS AND REFRIGERATORS.

STOVE DEPOT.
17, HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas, REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—A safe, speedy, and efficacious Remedy for Cough, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, &c., &c. Re. 1 per bottle, Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS, Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar at very moderate rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Deplomaed Dak Supplier to T. E. The Governor and Com.-in-Chief, 153, Main Street Poona.

HAMILTON HOTEL, KHANDALLA, (open throughout the year). This HOTEL is most pleasantly situated. Excellent Accommodation. TERMS MODERATE.—J. F. LOBO & SONS, Proprietors.

TO BE LET.—At Mahableshwar, BUNGALOW, PARK HALL, with Stables, Outhouses, &c., well furnished, good accommodation for Cold Season. Rent Rs. 200. Apply T. KESHAVDAS, Laila Hall, BANDRA.

WANTED PERSONS, desirous to learn Commercial Correspondence and Précis Writing, to arrange hours with an experienced gentleman. Apply to Box "No. 1234 A" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs L ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay."

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 31, Queen's Street Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

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Bangkok
Batavia
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GEORGE MILLER,
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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
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RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
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LONDON BANKERS
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The London Joint Stock Bank.
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

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FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Kurrachee,
Steamer Point,
Delhi,
Bombay,
Madras,
Rangoon,
Aden.
Cawnpore,
Colombo,
Mandalay,
Newera Elya,
Kandy,
Tuticorin,
Zanzibar,
Mombassa,
Nairobi,

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

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Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, Merchandise, etc.

WM. LLEWELLYN,
Manger.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 19,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

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BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND	" 16,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	" 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances
at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years	5 per cent.
" 1 Year	4½ "
" 6 Months	4 "
" 3 "	3½ "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.
Calcutta 20th July, 1904.
LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 70,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

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WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
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SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND. }

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FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
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KOBE.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 9,520,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	" 500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES;

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BOMBAY BRANCH.

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BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

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SALES BY AUCTION

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of piece-goods and sundry goods, &c.

2 cases white mulls
2 cases prints
On account of the concerned—
2 cases colored flannels,
5 cases prints of different kinds

AUCTION SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instructions from the Storekeeper-General, Supply and Transport, Messrs MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 1st November, 1904, at 2 p. m., at Helmes Godowns, S. and T. Store Lane, behind Messrs. W. and A. Graham & Co.'s Offices, Fort.

A quantity of serviceable and unserviceable stores and other miscellaneous articles.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 26th October, 1904.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Reay House, Apollo Bunder, near the Taj Mahal Hotel, in the bungalow lately occupied by Mr. H. Green, Manager of the John Roberts and Co., the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood F. P. household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, one handsome sweet toned ebonized cottage piano by S. Rose and Co., dining table and chairs, sideboard and dumb waiters, drawing-room sofas and chairs, easychairs, large cabinets, table and hanging lamps, rich ornaments, single and double bedsteads, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, large carpets, cooking utensils, &c., &c., the property of a gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 3 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of the concerned—

89 dozens assorted colours furniture tiles

AT 1-0 P M

1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram in very good order
1 bay stud-bred gelding, 5 years, 14 3-4, broken to saddle, good jumper, believed perfectly sound
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle
1 grey pony, quiet in harness

On MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 8 Marine Lines, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture of the latest design, and also a few lots of English furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, drawing-room suites, drawing-room cabinets, glass door almyras, marble top dressing and washhand tables, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, first rate pictures and oleographs, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanginglamps, rich carpets, a collection of choice and rare plants, in tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of Major C. H. BEVILLE.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 13th November, 1904, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public Auction at Bandra Hill Road, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French and green polished made to order household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, sliding dining table and chairs, large sideboard and dinner wagons, drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, teapoys, one cottage piano by Hundt & Sohn Studgart, table, hanging and hall lamps, rich wall and table ornaments, terracotta and parian figures, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Singer's sewing machine, mirror door almyrahs and wardrobes, marble top wash hand and dressing tables, Brussel's and Persian carpets, writing tables and chest of drawers, verandah benches and easy chairs, copper utensils, one lot garden pots, fowls goats and pigeons, &c, &c, the property of S H CLARKE Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 26th October, 1904.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 1, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of landed property at Second Nowrojee Hill Road, advertised to take place to-day is POSTPONED until further intimation.

BONA FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE AND RARE GARDEN PLANTS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 26th inst. at 7 A.M., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Beaulieu," Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, a large collection of choice plants, consisting of varieties of ferns and palms anthuriams, begonias, dracenas, crotons, and other flowering and foliage plants also large size iron water tanks with ball, cocks, etc. the property of D. J. TATA, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the plants are on view.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the M[illegible] Mansion, Wellington Lines, opposite Bandstand, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture suit of drawing-room sofas and chairs lined plush, cabinets, sheffoniers, telescopic dining table, marble top sideboard, single and double almirahs, revolving writing table, hand sewing machine, English ice-box with refrigerator, rich glassware, and crockeryware, platedware, ebonized cottage piano, by Bassen and Co., own carved blackwood teapoys, Davenport flowerstand, pictures, Brussels carpets, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF COUNTRY TOBACCO IN BALES, BAGS AND BUNDLES.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction at the Government Tobacco Godown, Elphinstone Bunder, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., the stock-in-trade of the late Goculdass Gordhandass consisting of—

23 bales, 9 bags and 42 bundles of country tobacco and tobacco powder and empty bags.

On account and at the risk of Matubai, widow of Rughavji Visram, and also on account and at the risk of Goculdass Narondass—

1 bag rasi powder.

On account and at the risk of Balvantraw Rowji—

About 8 maunds green powder, dakhra, dhus, &c., and empty bags.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers, and a deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Hornby Road, Fort, the following safe and office furniture of the estate of Messrs William Watson and Co., consisting of English Milner's and Tann's safes, single door safe, double door large safe for books 7 × 5 × 3 feet, large counter, writing tables, chairs, table telephone, rare pictorial books, etc.

The above will be on view a day previous the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Navsari Chambers, Hornby Road, Fort, opposite the Fire Brigade Station, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, such as drawing room suit of sofas and chairs, lined plush, marble-top tables, cabinet, pier tables, American organs, bronze French clock, with figure, bagatelle table, marble clock, mirror back sideboard, camera with lens by Perkinson and Reymond, brass double bedstead, almiras, cooking stove, aviary, Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, table ornaments, carpets, glassware, crockery and platedware, &c., &c., the property of W. WHEELER, Esqr.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN SHROFF STREET OR BORAH CROSS LANE AT LOWER COLABA.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd prox, at 4 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the surviving transferee of the mortgagee Mr Damodar Lakhmidass, who is also the administrator of the deceased transferee Lakhmidass Moorarjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Hajee Moolla Mahomedjee in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage dated the 7th day of October 18[illegible]5, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and Runchordass Vassonjee of the other part the following property viz;—

All that piece of Fazendari land together with messuage, tenement or dwelling-house or bunglow, erected built and standing thereon situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the northern side of Shroff Street or Borah Cross Lane, in the Registration sub district of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Hajee Moolla Mahomedjee, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 712, Street No. 2[illegible], standing in the name of Bhawani Goonajee containing by admeasurement 136 and two-ninths square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by a gully and house of Gunpat Bhawani Bodkay, on the west by the said Pestonjee Shroff Street, on the north by the property of Moorarjee Chattoo, and on the south by Bohra Cross Lane aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs Tyabjee Dayabhai and Co, Solicitors for the Vendor, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 26th October, 1904.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

HAVE YOU SUSPECTED YOUR KIDNEYS?

WHEN the kidneys get ill the back gives out. But the back is not to blame.

The ache comes from the kidneys, which lie under the small of the back.

Therefore dull pain in the back, or sharp, quick twinges, are warnings of sick kidneys—warnings of kidney trouble.

Plasters and Liniments will not cure a bad back, for they cannot reach the kidneys which cause it.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills reach the kidneys themselves; this is a special kidney and bladder medicine, and it drives out of the body all the liquid poisons and crystallised impurities which cause disease. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills heal the diseased surfaces of the kidneys and bladder.

Kidney trouble affects different people differently, but the common signs are backache, irregular kidney action, rheumatism, nervousness, languor, dizziness, irregular heart, back quickly affected by cold, sleeplessness, irritability, puffiness beneath the eyes, swollen ankles and limbs, headaches, despondency, too much or too little urine, sediment from the urine, gravel, and bladder troubles.

All Chemists sell DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS.

To prove what this Kidney Medicine will do for you, a sample box will be sent FREE by Post on application to FOSTER-McCLELLAN Co., 8, Wells-Street, Oxford-Street, London, W., England.

Please say what paper you saw this offer in.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.
Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application.

FROM TO-DAY

RUDGE WHITWORTH BICYCLES

WILL BE SOLD AT

Rs. 165

FOR CASH ONLY.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO.,

60, TAMARIND LANE.

(PLEASE READ AGAIN)

THE GREAT SECRET OF SUCCESS IS EARNESTNESS,

"Without earnestness there is nothing to be done in Life."

WE WILL GIVE TO ALL

From As. 8 to Rs. 2,000

NONE EXCEPTED

To the purchasers of any one of the following articles:—

Set of STUDS or CHAIN, Re. 1/8.
Pure Silver LADY'S NECK CHAIN, Rs. 2/8.
Set of PURE SILVER STUDS, Rs. 3.
English Lever Round TIMEPIECE, (With five years' GUARANTEE.) Rs. 3/8.
English Lever Square TIMEPIECE, (With ten years' GUARANTEE.) Rs. 4/8.
Lady's or Gent's SILVER WATCH, (With five years' GUARANTEE.) Rs. 7/8.

WILL YOU READ THIS?

Our Watches and Timepieces are well worth their money; they are Durable and Reliable Timekeepers, for which we give a guarantee to set right free of cost, including breakage of Mainspring, Oiling, etc., etc.; also will pay the postage when sent to us for Repairs.]

Purchaser's Name and Address will be registered up to the 3rd December and the complimentary packets will be forwarded on the following week which will contain either the article or cash as above mentioned.

WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

A large stock of English Fancy Timepieces and cheap Jewellery of the latest designs from Rs. 3 to Rs. 110.

N.B.—Out-Station orders are promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P.-P. system only.

And NOT against Money Order.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
ART JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
173, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

HORNBY ROAD.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION, ALSO HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, OCT. 21.

SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£88 1-2	= − 1-8
3 do. Rentes	£98	= unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£105 1-2	= do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 1-2	= − 1-8
SILVER—		
Spot in London	26 13 16	= − 1-16
2 months hence	26 9-16	= − 1-16
Spot in New York	58 1-8	= − 1-8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·10	= unchanged
Berlin	20·34 3-4	= − 1-4
New York Demand	4·86 1-4	= + 1-1
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight, Bank Bills	2 5-8 per cent	= + 1-8
6 " " "	2 3-4 per cent	= unchanged
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 7-8 per cent	= + 1-8
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1-8 per cent	= unchanged
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	1 3-8 per cent	= + 1-8
7 day market loans	1 1-2 per cent	= unchanged

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4-10 3-4 sellers.

WHEAT—
Red Karachi 29 1-2 N.-D. sellers firm

RAPESEED—
Brown 30 5-8 O.-N. sellers quiet

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 35 5-8 N.-D. buyers quiet

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 3-8

ARRIVAL—
Steamer Nera.
Wheat afloat for U. K. 2,600,000

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 8,000 Spot 5·32. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 15-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 2,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·19	5·18	5·19
−1	−1	−2
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April
5·20	5·22	5·23
−2	−1	−1
April.-May.	May-June.	June-July
5·24	5·25	5·25
−1;	−1	−1

Receipts at U S Ports	57,000
Do. last year	62,000
Exports to Great Britain	6,000
Do. do Continent	39,000
In New York—	
Spot	9·95
Futures, month of December	9·66 + 4
Do. do. March	9·83 + 5
In New Orleans—	
Spot	9 9-16 + 1-16
Futures, month of Jan.	9·62 + 18
Do. do. April	9·82 + 18
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 48 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Monday, 24th October, 1904:—

Cotton	1,417 bales.
Wheat	31,121 cwts.
Linseed	4,384 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	683 "
Gingellyseed	1,781 "
Poppyseed	642 "
Groundnuts	95 "
Castorseed	6,424 "
Rice	52,810 "
Myrabollams	678 "
Cottonseed	2,631 "
Mowraseed	2,270 "
Gram	5,470 "
Joowar	8,448 "
Maize	214 "

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Bullion	Rs.	1,51,416
Gold coin	"	3,75,000

Ex s s Bengal from Australia.

EXPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Bars Rs. 9,74,643 per s s Areadia to London.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet.
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownugger	..
The Manchester Market has been	steady
2 1-2 per cent Consols	88 1-2
3 per cent Rentes	98
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	105 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 1-2
Bar Silver	26 31-16

BOMBAY, OCTOBER 52.

Exchange—Tone firm.

Bank T.T.	1s 4 1-16d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-16d. 3-32
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.	1s. 4 1-4d.
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 3-8d.
French Francs 3 do do	170 1-2
Marks 3 do do	138 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	135 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do	189 1-2
Japan 30 do do	148

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady

Cash	97·5
1st Settlement ...31st October	97·5
2nd do. 30th November	97·3

Money Market.—Tone steady.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since 21st April 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 20th October 5 do
Bank of Bengal do 13th October 5 do
Bank of Madras do 6th July 4 do

SEEDS—

	Rs. a. p.
Linseed.—Tone quiet.	
Ready	5 14 0 to 5 15 0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.	
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	4 14 0 to 4 15 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5 7 0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.	
Ready	5 7 0 to 5 8 0
Castorseed—Tone quiet.	
Ready	23 0 to 25 0

GINGELLYSEED.—Tone quiet.
Howree Khandeish.........Rs. 36 to 37

WHEAT.—Tone quiet.
Pissi 91 per cent.............. Rs. 28
Club No. 1 .... Rs. 28 1-2

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM

Tone—		steady.
Estimated sales	bales	8,000
Imports	do.	24,000

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·24	5·23	5.24
+5	+5	+5
Jan.-Feb	Feb.-Mch.	Mch.-Apl.
5·25	5·27	5·28
+5	+5	+5
Apl.-May.	May-June	June July
5·29	5·30	5·30
+5	+5	+5

COTTON.—News was received in Bombay this morning of frost in Memphis, which caused some excitement in the market. Quotations fluctuated during the day and a large business in the Sutta bazaar was reported. The market closes steady at about the quoted rates.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Gts.	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Deli
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry.terms)	214	202	...	25 Dec,
Bengals (H.-G.) (Ry.terms)	211	195	...	25 Jan.
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	243	233	...	25 Oct.
Oomrawatee (descriptions) M-G.	224	...	...	25 Jan.
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...	218	212	25 Dec.
Do. do.	...	214	208	25 Jan.
Khangaum fair staple (M-G) Karanja do. do. do. Akola do. do. do.	226	...	...	do.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)	229	...	...	do.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	232	...	...	do.
Broach (M.-G.)	256	...	...	25 Mar.
Do. (M.-G.)	...	245	15 to	25 do.
Jalgaum (M. G.)	221	215		25 Dec.
Do. (M.-G.)	217	211		25 Jan.
Bengal (M. G.)	243	233	...	25 Oct.
Do	223	213	...	25 Nov.
Do.	214	204	...	25 Dec.
Do.	211	201	...	25 Jan.
Sind Punjab	223	213	...	25 Nov.
Do.	204	201	...	25 Dec.
Do.	211	201	...	35 Jan.

ALOIS SCHWEIGER & Co.

The leading export firm of Vienna, Austria, has been converted into a joint stock Company under the auspices of the Imperial and Royal Austrian Privilege Bank of Trade and Commerce who have decided to finance Messrs Alois Schweiger & Co, Ld with 10 lacs of Cronans, about one third of the capital required by that firm for the extension of their business. Messrs. Alois Schweiger's concern was founded at Bombay about 22 years ago with a modest capital and since then it has become the leading exporter of Austrian products to India, Java, the Strait Settlements, Burmah, Japan and China. With the financial assistance of the Austrain Bank the company's sphere of operations is to be extended and new agencies are to be established at Hamburg, London, Italy, South Africa, Australia, Japan, China, and in some other centres of China. The firm are at present carrying on a very good trade with India.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MEIKLE—October 21, at Calcutta the wife of J J Meikle Superintendent of Government Printing, India, of a daughter.

TIPPING—October 18, at Calcutta, the wife of Llewellyn Tipping, Professor, Presidency College, Calcutta, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 58m. Sun sets, 5h. 31m. High water, 0-3m., 11-55a. Low water, 5-51m., 5-52a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Presidency Mills Company, Marine Street, 2 p.m.
Royal Coronation Circus, Esplanade.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s. s. Gisela will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a.m. tomorrow.

THE VICTOIRA GARDENS.—The following animals have been presented to the Zoological collection:—Two Indian Sloth Bears (Melursus Ursinus) by Mr. P. C. Dutt of Jubbulpere and one Stork by Mr. Pirozsha H. Tikka.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-day at 5-30 p.m. Paper to be Read: "Haoma in the Avesta," by Shams-ul-Ulma Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A. Members and friends are invited to attend.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—A lecture on "Preventible diseases in Bombay, and how to prevent them" will be delivered by Dr. D. R. Tata under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association in the B. B. & C. I. Railway Mechanics Institude, Parel, on Saturday, at 4-30 p.m. Col. H. D. Olivier, Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railways has kindly consented to preside. The public are invited.

LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE.—The following donations have been received in aid of this Orphanage:—The Aryan Co-operative Society's Club, Rs. 10; Shett Dayalji Khimji Rs. 32; Shett Narsingdass Jamnadass Marvadi Rs. 25; Shett Khatau Hemraj Rs. 101; Shett Tulsidass Ladha through his Worship, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Rs. 12-8-0; Pitamber Lalji's sons in memory of their father Pitamber Lalji, Rs. 51.

DEATH OF A HIGH COURT OFFICIAL.—The death occurred on Friday last from fever of Mr. S. R. Desai, B. A. Interpreter and Translator of the Bombay High Court. He served as Interpreter and Translator for four years. The deceased was the son of the late Mr. Rudraji Gandabhai, a well known officer of the Salt Dept. and was only 29 years of age. He leaves a widow and a daughter.

CHARGE AGAINST A SHIP'S OFFICER.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Captain J. W. Killy charged S. Thomas, chief officer on board the S.S. Planet of Venus with wilful disobedience of lawful commands. It was stated that the accused had been drinking hard since the 17th instant until the summons was served on the 22nd. He refused to do his duty and was insubordinate. The accused who pleaded guilty was sentenced to 21 days' simple imprisonment.

SWINDLING GOLDSMITHS CONVICTED.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Kersandas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Amarchand Magan, a goldsmith was charged with cheating one Umedmal Ramji on the 28th July, inducing him thereby to part with Rs. 88. One Mohanji Jadav was charged with abetting the commission of the offence. Superintendent Stanford with Inspector Sullivan prosecuted, while the first accused was defended by Mr. Godinho, pleader. The first accused pleaded not guilty and attributed the charge to a conspiracy on the part of the Police. The Magistrate remarked he had sufficient evidence to lead him to believe that the first and the second accused had falsely represented that a chain, which weighed five tolas, was made of pure gold, but as a matter of fact it was stuffed with a heavy substance named "bodar" and the complainant was induced to advance Rs. 88 thereon through the false representation, while otherwise the chain would have only fetched Rs. 65, and could not be valued at Rs. 118 as represented. The Magistrate further remarked that the Court considered that the public needed to be protected from the malpractices of systematic swindlers. He sentenced both the accused to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

SHOOTING A NEIGHBOUR'S DOG.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, J. W. Seager, a resident at Mazagon, appeared on a summons to answer a charge of mischief with criminal intent, preferred against him by George Brooke, a guard in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway. Mr. Godinho, pleader, appeared for the complainant. The complainant in his evidence stated that he lived in the same building as the accused. He owned a bull-dog which he valued at Rs. 500. The accused also possessed two dogs. At 5 p.m., on the 10th instant, The accused's dogs went into complainants' room and attacked his bull-dog. They had a running fight. The complainant and four others followed them and were attempting to separate the animals, when the accused came up with a revolver and shot the bull-dog through the neck. The complainant denied that his dog was ferocious and was a nuisance to the neighbours. After some further evidence was recorded, the accused made a statement. He admitted having shot the dog, but denied having done so with criminal intent. On hearing that his dogs were attacked by the bull-dog, he looked for a stick, but could not find one, and as he was cleaning the revolver at the time, he ran with it. The bull-dog was a ferocious animal and was a source of constant danger to the neighbours. The evidence for the defence was then led. It went to show that the accused on being informed of his dogs being attacked by the bull-dog, looked for his stick, but could not find it. The bull-dog was a perfect nuisance. It was a very ferocious animal and always came round to fight with other people's dogs. The complainant was told to muzzle the dog, but he did not do so. It was also arranged between the parties that the complainant should keep his dog in chain at day time, but that compact was never fulfilled by the complainant. The landlord's dog was bitten by the bull-dog and having shown symptoms of madness, it was shot. One of the witnesses stated that he was so much tired of the bull-dog that he twice took out his gun to shoot the animal, but was prevented from doing so by others.—The Magistrate in disposing of the case remarked that it had been proved that the bull-dog was a powerful and vicious animal. He believed the evidence of the defence that no attempt was made by the complainant to separate the dogs and they stood by and saw the fight. The accused who was cleaning a revolver at the time ran out with it and so it could not be said that he deliberately took the revolver. Because he acted hastily and if he saw the harm to be avoided was imminent, he could not be held guilty. His worship therefore acquitted him.

THEFT OF POSTAL LETTERS.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Inspector Favel of the Criminal Investigation Department charged, under section 52 of the Post Office Act 6 of 1878, one Ramrao Anandrao, a clerk in the Postal Department of the Dead-Letter Office, with stealing twenty-four letters from the Post Office on the 13th instant, and with retaining other 32 letters which were found in his house, under section 53 of the Presidency Police Act.

It will be remembered that on the day in question one Alli gave certain information to Inspector Favel in consequence of which the informant was given a five-rupee currency note from the Commissioner's office marked specially for identification at a later stage. The informant together with the Inspector then went to Kalbadavi Road where the accused had made an appointment with the informant to sell him the letters which bore stamps of different countries. The accused was eventually arrested in the act of selling the letters.

The accused who was defended by Mr. Dhondi pleader, for Mr. Velinker, pleader, said he would make his statement at the High Court.

The Magistrate in disposing of the case committed him to take his trial at the Sessions.

EIGHT Boer prisoners who escaped from Bermuda arrived recently by a German steamer at Cape Town. They were excluded, however, under the Immigration Restriction Act, as being without visible means of support. They refused to sign allegiance to the King, and declared themselves the subjects of no country.

THE CASE AGAINST SANJANA.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.

Yesterday afternoon at the Esplanade Police Court Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Shapurjee Cowasji Sanjana was charged with forging the will of one Pershotum Ladhabhoy and aiding and abetting in commission of the said offence and using as genuine a false document.

The Magistrate in disposing of the case committed the accused to the Sessions under the following charges that he framed against him:—

"Firstly, that you did in or about the month of April 1900 at Bombay engage in a conspiracy with one Jadavji Permanand and one Krishna Govind Yadev and others to forge a document which purported to be a will, namely which purported to be the last will and testament of one Pershotum Ladha deceased, and that the document which purported to be the last will and the testament of the said Pershotam Ladha deceased was forged in pursuance of such conspiracy and that you thereby committed an offence punishable under sections 467 and 109 of the Indian Penal Code and within the cognizance of the High Court.

"Secondly, that you in or about the month of April 1900 at Bombay did aid and abet in the commission of the offence of forgery of a document purporting to be a will by instigating one Rustomji Cursedji Banatwalla falsely to affix his signature as an attesting witness of the execution of the document purporting to be the last will and testament of the above mentioned Pershotam Ladhabhoy deceased, the said Rustamji Cursedji Banatwalla knowing as you also knew that he, the said Rustamji C. Banatwalla did not witness the execution of the said document and that the said offence was committed in consequence of such abetment and that you thereby committed the offence punishable under section 467 and 109 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

"Thirdly, that you in or about the month of July 1900 did aid and abet the above-mentioned Jadavji Permanand in fraudulently or dishonestly using as genuine a forged document, namely the document purporting to be the last will and testament of the above-mentioned Pershotam Ladhabhoy deceased, which document both you and the said Jadavji Permanand and each of you knew to be a forged document by filing a petition in the Bombay High Court, in its testamentary and intested jurisdiction for probate."

RHODES SCHOLARS.

THEIR HOPES AND AIMS AT OXFORD.

THIRTY-FIVE young men, representing all that is best in American university life, from the points of view of erudition, athletic attainments, and personal character, arrived in Liverpool, on October 5, from Boston by the Cunard liner Ivernia.

They are America's Cecil Rhodes scholars, who, under the will of the "South African Colossus," will complete their studies at Oxford University, where they, will spend three years at a cost of £300 each per annum.

They set for examination at their various universities—Yale, Harvard, Princeton Pennsylvania Columbia and other educational centres.

All are young—the oldest being little over twenty—all are scholars, all are athletes, and last but not least all have already shown that they possess those qualities of "truth, courage devotion to duty sympathy for the protection of the weak kindliness, unselfishness and fellowship" which the founder of the scholarships demanded should belong to those who shared in his benefactions.

But they are very American. Eager, sallow brimming over with energy and enthusiasm and dressed in the free-and-easy style affected by the American student, they are likely to cause a decided stir in the select circles of the university on the Isis.

NO DRAWL.

It will be long before they attain to the Oxford manner. So pronounced is their nasal twang that the prospects of their rising to the Oxford drawl are poor. These difficulties have, however, no terrors for the thirty-five. They have other views.

Mr. Ben Price, a graduate of Princeton University, acted as spokesman when an "Express" representative interviewed them in a body in the saloon of the liner.

"What are you going to do on the completion of your three years at Oxford?" asked the 'Express" representative. "Will you become English citizens?"

"Not likely!" chorused the thirty-five.

"We are not going to desert the greatest country on earth," added Mr. Price, "for the smallest in extent. Cecil Rhodes was a great man, but George Washington was a greater."

"What is your object then?"

"Well, I guess it's to fulfil Cecil Rhodes' idea,' was the reply—" which was to bring universits students from the United States, the British Coloniey and Germany together at one common centre—Oxford—where Rhodes recevied his own education.

"There they will make the acquaintance of each other, and so remove prejudices due to mutual ignorance and help to cement the union in sentiment of the Anglo Saxon race, of which we are all separate entities—one in blood, but geographically living apart."

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCTOBER 25.

Tuesday.—Pressure continues low in North-West India and is in considerable defect in Central and West Punjab and Sind. Very light precipitation has occurred in Cashmir and a few light scattered falls of rain are reported from the Peninsula. There has been no rain of importance. Wellington, and Bangalore report 1 inch, Mangalore, Mercara and Sutna 1/2 inch. The weather is very feebly unsettled in the West Himalayas and Submountain District, the Punjab and local duststorms and thunderstorms are possible in those regions during the next 24 hours. A few scattered falls of rain may occur in the South Peninsula and South Burma Coast. No rain is likely elsewhere.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 25TH OCTOBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased almost everywhere, the rise having been brisk in Sind. The barometer still remains slightly below normal to the north of Latitude 22°.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 5° to 7° in excess at Jacobabad, Khandwa, Bangalore and Cuddapah; minimum 5° to 7° in excess at Lahore, Akola, Malegaon, Poona and Sholapur and 5° to 7° in defect at Rajkot and Delhi. The highest temperature in the shade was 101° at Jacobabad and the lowest 56° at Sirsa.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is partially cloudy in Mysore, on the Malabar Coast and at Bombay, Belgaum, Marmugao, Saugor, Khandwa, Coimbatore and Negapatam.

Rain.—Nearly one inch of rain fell at Bangalore and light to moderate showers at Colombo, Negapatam, Coimbatore, Madras and Mangalore.

Weather.—Conditions are slightly favourable for light local showesr in Ceylon, on the Malabar Coast and in the Madras Presidency.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 24th October 1904.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ......inches	29·833
Temperature of the air ......degrees	83·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·1
Dew Point	76·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·792
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ......degrees	88·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·8
General-Directions of Wind.*	SE, ESE, W. WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours miles*	154

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—OCTOBER 24.

10 p.m.	81·1

MONDAY.—OCTOBER 25.

6 p.m.	78·4
10 a.m.	83·3
2 p.m.	86·3
4 p.m.	85·8

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Mongolia, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday next brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Aikman Hon Mr Justice Mrs and Miss
Allan Mr W J
Austey Mrs C
Appleby Miss
Bellais Mrs
Bull Mr W
Barley Mr and Mrs G H and 2 infant
Biddulph Capt and Mrs
Beatty Mr H P V
Bollam Mrs E
Byars Mrs H M and child
Baird Miss
Boyd Mr and Mrs J C
Bingham Hon Danis
Burlingham Mrs
Campbell Mr and 2 children
Coutts Mr E G
Coo Mrs Sowerby and infant
Campbell Kirby Mrs J and infant
Campbell Miss and Master
Clark Mr and Mrs J and 3 children
Cuming Mrs E M
Cookson Mrs G and infant
Chappel Mrs H E
Carter Mr
Child of Lady Stanley and maid
Cobbould Mrs E C and infant
Chetty Miss
Chanter Mrs
Devon Mrs G and infant
Karle Mr
Edwards Mrs C V
Eades Miss
Farquhar Mrs C G W and infant
Fisher Mrs
Frenton Mrs and infant
Fosse Mr C de la
Fraser Miss A
Garrett Miss
Godfrey Mrs and child
Glaster Mr J C
Growse Mrs
Gooch Mrs Sherlock
Greig Mr E W
Hill Mrs S C
Hall Maj and Mrs G J C
Hanley Miss M
Irving Mr and Mrs M
Ingram Mr and Mrs C
Jencken Mrs
Kershaw Mr V A
Lankester Mr and Mrs and infant
Lushington Mrs A W
Lachlan Mrs
Lea Mr M
Mylne Mrs and 2 children
Metville Mr M
Mehta Mr and Mrs D C
Milward Bisow Capt V
McLeod Miss D
Mckenzie Miss M
Morris Mr F
Mackenzie Miss M
Muniford Mr C E
Owen Miss
Peto Miss M
Preston Mrs and 2 children
Phillips Mrs
Prophet Miss
Roberts Mrs T H
Rix Mr and Mrs H S and 2 infants
Ross Mr and Mrs F D
Rountree Rev H and Mrs
Rowan Mrs and Miss
Rix Miss and child
Reed Mrs J
Richardson Col
Saunders Miss A A
Sarkies Mrs
Stanyon Mrs
Smith Miss Wyatt
Swetenham Mr E A
Shaw Mr and Mrs P W
Smith Mrs O
Tristram Capt and Mrs
Tod Mr and Mrs W H
Tagurt Lady Mary
Taylor Mrs Adams
Taylor Miss A R
Vincent Capt F L
Wood Mrs W H
White Mrs Claude
Walker Mrs Stanley and infant
Walker Mr and Mrs
Williamson Lt-Col C V W
White Lady Arnold and child
Whittle Miss
Willes Miss

FROM MARSEILLES.

Arnold Mrs A S
Acres Mrs F G
Bailey Mrs and child
Benson Hon Mr Justice
Benson Mrs and Miss
Beechey, Mr H
Boycott Mr R
Bigsell Mr R A D
Bythell Miss
Bramwell Hon Mrs
Brown Mrs J A
Biggs Maj and Mrs H D
Bhownaggree Sir M M
Bagnell Mr H W
Butter Mr A L
Bourdillon Sir J and Lady
Burns Mr C L
Bicknell Miss
Barnes Maj J B
Bayley Mrs and Miss
Bannerman Lt G A
Brown Mr R S
Berkley Major R R
Bell Mr H T
Baker Maj G H
Booth Mr T M
Clerk Mr H E
Clarke Mr and Mrs L A G
Conybeare Mrs and infant
Chrystal Mr J P and Miss
Chesney Mr and Mrs J H
Cardew Lt Col Mrs and inf
Cobbould Mr and Mrs H R
Caitty Capt and Mrs A W
Coxe Mr H R H
Christen Mr F T
Cresswell Mr W N
Cunningham M C C
Cresswell Mr E C M
Coventry Mr F C
Copland Mr T
Cooper Mr W
Cockell Mr
Carr Mr and Mrs R A
Carr Miss
Davidson Mr J P and 2 Misses
Dickens Rev and Mrs W J
Dumayne Mr F G and 2 Misses
Durill Ms J O and Mrs
Evans Miss
Elton Mr C
Edmonds Lt R H
Fyffe Mrs C M
Fenzell Mr H C
Fachiro Mr
Fry Miss
Forbes Col
Fitzmaurice Lord Chas
Fraser Lt D'arcy
Greamy Col and Mrs H and infant
Graham Mr and Mrs W
Griffin Mr and Mrs D and 2 children
Glasse Mr M
Greene Rev and Mrs R V
Gibbins Capt R R
Glogstoun Mrs
Hurlt Mrs
Houston Mrs A S
Hearsey Mr L D
Howey Mr H
Hudson Mr and Mrs F A
Hurle Mr P
Harbleicher Mr G
Hastings Col and Mrs Warren
Hawker Miss
Inglis Mrs T
Jackson Mrs and Mrs G T and Miss
John Sir Edwin
James Lt C A
Johnston Mr and Mrs G W and infant
Kirkpatrick Major J
Keen Capt and Mrs T S
Krutz Mr V
Kirkman Mr and Mrs W D
Kinnison Mr J A
Kreig Mr A
Khan H H the Aga
Laurie Mr and Mrs H M
Loach Mr and Mrs C
Lowoandler Mr and Mrs
Lawrence Mr S
Lawrence Mr L
Leslie Mrs and child
Lawrie Mr G C
Long Mr H M
Lachlan Mr
Myers Mrs D B
Mill Miss C R
Macdonnell Miss G A
Moir Mr O R G
Manning Mr and Mrs J A
Moir Miss E
Mathews Miss
Macbeth Miss
Milbanke Lady and maid
Moir Mr and Mrs G W
Murray Mr V
McCloghry Col and Mrs J
Marsden Mr E
McGlashan Miss H
Milbanke Lady Dowager
Milbacke Mr M
Maxwell Major W L
Manders Mr T G
Miller Mr W
Muir Mackenzil Miss
Marten Mr J O
Meakin Capt H
Newcomen Miss
Oswald Mr and Mrs W
Owen Mr F A
O'Farrell Mr and Mrs F M
O Conor Mr B E
Okinealy Mrs
Onseley Mrs C
Power Mr J P
Priestley Mr and Mrs
Picton Mr J B
Podmay Mr J A
Penrose Mrs E K
Philson Mrs S C
Prike Mr and Mrs F W
Pearson Col and Mrs A A
Parker Mr and Mrs E W
Primoli Count L
Pierson Mr H K
Riches Mrs H G
Reilly Mr and Mrs mother and sister
Radice Mrs
Remfry Miss G
Robertson Miss
Relton Mr A J
Simpson Mr F D
Sairlie Mr J and Miss
Smith Mr and Mrs H S and child
Shakespear Capt Mrs and child
Stowell Mrs
Smith Maj S B
Stansfield Mr L
Staley Mr A R
Simpson Mr J H
Simson Mr R F F
Stanley Sir J and Lady
Stock Capt and Mrs C S
Sisk Mrs A R
Smallwood Mr G
Spalding Capt W B
Seton Miss M
Smith Miss
Saville Mr A J
Spink Mr T W
Shea Lt A G
Sands Mr A
Tudball Mr and Mrs W and child
Teeby Miss and infant
Tweedy Mrs and child
Tomes Mrs W J
Theredesion Mr
Thompson Capt F S
Twiss Mr and Mrs C C H
Touch Mr W
Turner Mr F
Taylor Mr E A
Unna Mr O W
Voice Mr T A
Waller Mrs E and infant
Warren Mrs J and infant
Winde Miss
Wallas Hon J P and Mrs and infant
Walpole Capt and Mrs
Whitta Major V G
Wolfen Middle Amy
Watson Mrs
Walker Mrs
Woodhouse Mr E A
Webb Mr G H
Wilson Mr S H
Wood Mr H C
Wood Mr E A
Wood Miss
Whistler Lt Col A E
Woolsey Mr T S
Weinhalt Miss
Yeates Mr P K

FROM BRINDISI.

Bailward Col A C
Bayley Capt E C
Bill Mr J H
Creagh Major General
Clark Mr T W
Chandler Comdr
Chamier Mr
Ducat Mr and Mrs W F
Forrester Mr I
Finney Mrs
Gracey Mr T
Jones Mr and Mrs P F and infant
Macdonald Mr L W
MacLeod Capt and Mrs
Pilcher Miss
Simpson Mr J H
Stakes Mr A V W

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY LIEUT. H. S. SYMONS, ACTING COMMANDANT B. L. H.

Bombay, October 26.

1. Members are requested to draw their saddlery, Arms and Equipment without further delay and are reminded that special care of the Carbine is required.

2. The squadron will parade early next month in marching order i.e. with water bottles, and havresack and Members are requested to appear complete in every detail.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut,
Acting Adjt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, October 26.

1 Arms and Equipment are now being issued to members at Head-Quarters on every week day between the hours of 6-30 a. m. and 5-30 p. m. No arms &c. will be issued to any member not applying in person. Members are requested to apply as early as possible.

2 The opening Parade of the season will take place, on Saturday, the 5th November 1904. Time and place will be notified hereafter. Cadits to attend.

3 There will be Instruction Drills for officers only at Head-Quarters at 6 pm every Wednesday, commencing from to-day (Wednesday) the 26th instant, Infantry Drill Part I, Paras 1 to 20 will be practised.

4 It is intended to hold a Proficiency Class commencing from the 27th instant Members desirous of attending are requested to give their names to the Sergt-Major at Head-Quarters as early as possible.

5 The Rifles Range of the 113th Po Infantry at Santa Cruz will be available for Class firing for members of the Corps from 26th to the 30th Instant. Section Commanders are requested to get the men of their Section to turn out.

6 The following members having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "F" Company:—No 5316 Vol D Hyams.

7. The Rifle Meeting of the G I P Railway Volunteers will now be held from the 31st October to the 2nd November 1904.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Darothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers &c

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Swaledale, 2347 tons, Captain E W Manship will sail to-day for Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE Wilson Line steamer Othello, 3327 tons Captain H Bradby will sail to-day for Hull, via Karachi with a general cargo.

THE steamer Flamingo, 2150 tons, Captain H Dunckley arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 13th October with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Dagfred, 659 tons, Captain O Milberg, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Bangkok, 7th October with a cargo of timber.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Sangola, 3349 tons, Captain W H Jacobs, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 14th October with a cargo of coal and general.

AN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Lapwing	Lt-Comdr	C M Gibson	Royal Navy
R I M S Comet	Comdr	Stocken	R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence	Comdr	Roward	R I Marine
Torpedo Boat Baluchi	—	—	—
Do Karen	—	—	—
Do Pathan	—	—	—

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—OCT. 25.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
R I M S Canning		Comdr	Rowsell		R I M
R I M S Clive		Comdr	Beanoham		R I Marine
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Okara	2436	Fenwick			M M & CO
Jumna	2937	Peck			M M & Co
Sirdhana	2074	Robinson	Calcutta		M M & Co
Nairung	2862	Sardilands			T M & Co
Loodiana	2124	Sharp			M M & Co
Simonside	1956	Robson	Karachi	23-10	T M & Co
Grantly Hall	25·5	Jeneo			J M & Co
Ardito	2201	Villa Ernoric			S C Italiana
Arwell	2·45	Frame			W & A Graham & Co
Kasara	505	Chappell			M M & Co
Shirala	3·09	Brown			M M & Co
Nizam	1041	Mackinnon			T Morrison & Co
Byceela	10·5	P[illegible]son			M M & Co
Okhla	6·6	Babb			M M & Co
Wartburg	1609	Schmitt			Glade & Co
Haddon Hall	2676	Alram			K N & Co
Dagfred	659	Milberg			F F Campbell & Co
Sangola	3349	Jacobs			M M & Co
Flamingo	2150	Dunckley			Cory Bros
Nubia	384·	Tillard	China		P & O Co
Plassey		Seymour	Soup'ton		Transport

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

	Vessel	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agent
B	Clan-Sinclair	1872	R C Pagan	Antwerp	8-11	F Muir & Co
C	Sultan	1781	Burmiester	Zanzibar	24-10	A Strandy
D	Othello	3327	Bradly	Karachi	26-10	F M & Co
F	Shirala		Brown	N F		M M & Co
G	Mahammadi	1252	Galley	R Sea Ports	30-10	B & P S N Co.
K	Gorjistan	[illegible]	Snoders	Karachi	2[illegible]-10	E Latham & Co
N	Appalachee	2126	Simpson	Philadelphia	29-10	R A Willis
N	Monsoori	1735	Hannah	R Sea Ports	22-1[illegible]	B & P S N
Q	Mozafferi	1387	Maloney	R Sea Ports	5-11	B & P SNCo
P	Swaledale		Manship	Antwerp	26-10	M M & Co

P. DOCK M. D. D.

Vessel	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agent
Nubia	3844	Tillard	China	2-11	P & O Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agent.
2	Britannia	1976	Garrick	Liverpool	3-11	W & A G&Co
3	Alavia	2974	Peel	Jedda	29-10	E Tajbhoy
6	Bengal	2752	Phillipe	China	16-11	A L S N Co
7	Imperatrix	2353	Ghezzo	Trieste	1-11	A L S N Co
8	Gisela	2640	Damianovich	China	26-10	A L S & Co
9	Malkefels	3193	Von Freden	Karachi	25-10	Glade & Co
10&11	Caledonia	3529	Tacque	Aden	[illegible]-11	P & O Co
12	Arabia	4167	Leigh	London	29-10	P & O S N Co
15	Afghan	1439	Dester	Jedda	29-10	H C Joosub

V. DOCK HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agent
Sabarmati	547	Ahmed	Karachi	25-10	Shepped & Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Plassy Transport	Seymour	Southampton, Oct 1
	Dagfred s	Milberg	Bangkok, Oct 7
25	Sangola s	Jacobs	Calcutta, Oct 14
	Flamingos	Dunck'ey	Calcutta, Oct 13

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
25	Maltkefels s	Freeden	Hamburg, &c
	Kangra s	Henderson	Persian Gulf

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday.

Steamer Swaledale, Manship for Antwerp.
" Othello, Brodley for Hull via Karachi

The steamer Sangola, entered for loading yesterday for Calcutta, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Names.	Tons.	From
21	Pundit	3832	Java Porte
21	Ehrenfels	2957	Karachi
21	Trantenfels	3965	HamLuig
21	Mombassa	3049	London
21	Gibraltar	2473	Colombo

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Names.	Tons.	For
21	Lord Kelvin	2232	Kacachi
21	City of Sparta	3330	London
21	Maharani	1047	Chittagong
21	Umbilo	1232	Cape Ports
21	Shirley	2198	Bombay
21	Dupleix	1264	Colombo
21	Palitana	1931	Rangoon
22	Laisang	2·25	Hongkong
22	Gordon Castle	2824	Boston and N Y
22	Berwick Castle	27·8	Hamburg

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Goorkha passed Lisbon on the evening of the 23rd instant.

The Clan Line S N Co's steamer Clan Chattan arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 23rd instant.

The Clan Line S N Co's steamer Clan Ranald left Suez for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 22nd instant.

The Florio-Rubattino Co's steamer Capri left Singapore for Bombay on the 25th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—229 bales wool C Nanjee; 54 bales wool H K M Jaitha; 20 bales wool R Dossa and Co; 48 bales wool E Fewjee; 35 bales wool R M Kooka; 48 bales wool N Goculdas; 5 bales cottonfly R Visram and Co

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—51 bales skins H M Abba; 2 bales woolen carpets P Vishram and Co; 8 bales hides W and A Graham and Co; 29 bales skins and hides H N H Fssa; 18 bales skins and hides M J Joomabhoy and Co; 7 cwts bees wax J Esmailjee.

FOR HULL.

Clan Sinclair s—1520 cwts myrabollams Waghjee Bechir; 15982 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros; 528 cwts castorseed Nansee Khairaz and Co

FOR DUNKIRK.

Shirala s—2000 cwts linseed Ernst Lam and Co; 7192 cwts linseed Societa Coloniale Italiana; 688 cwts wheat Nansee Khairaz and Co

FOR MARSEILLES.

Britannia s—1004 cwts rapeseed 3000 cwts poppyseed Ralli Bros; 8415 cwts mowraseed 1080 cwts poppyseed 400 cwts corianderseed John Fachiri

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—100 cwts gum J Narbheram 220 bales cotton Gill and Co; 12 casks guts Meyer and Roscher

FOR PORT SAID.

Imperatrix s—133 cwts wheatflour M C Macdonald and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Nubia s—500 bales twist Samjee and Co; 100 bales twist Silas E Sassoon; 420 cwts olitanum M J Joomabhoy and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nubia s 500 bales twist C Bomanjee and Co; 775 bales twist R S N Talati and Co; 62 bales twist Silas E Sassoons 950 bales twist N J Abraham; 100 bales twist M M Essabhoy; 650 bales twist Talati and Co

FOR KOBE.

Nubia s—500 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co; 93 bales cotton J Mooljee and Co; 525 bales cotton Fleming Shaw and Co 1006 bales cotton Sassoon J David and Co; 472 bales cotton G Doesa and Co; 200 bales cotton G Tejpal and Co

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Gisela s—6 cases hosiery J Duxbury and Co

DIVANI SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

Friday 28th S. S. Simon and Jude, Holy Communion 7-15 a. m. (Choral.)
Thursday 27th S S Simon and Judge Vigil Evening 6 p m. (Choral.)

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth! Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

WHEN

PORT ARTHUR

FALLS

the World will turn to his neighbour and say "I told you so. 'Twas but a question of time."

We have been telling a story for the past 28 years to this effect.

It is but a question of time when you will wear nothing but PURE WOOL.

The longer you delay wearing it the longer you are deprived of the health and comfort connected with it.

And when you have tried it, and tell us how pleased and comfortable you feel, we can say "We told you so." We have proved it so often.

Another name for Pure Wool is "LALIMLI."

When you think of Pure Wool remember that we make anything you can mention with only Pure Wool in it.

Send for Samples now.

CAWNPORE
WOOLLEN MILLS
CO., LD.,
CAWNPORE.

S. Rose & Co.,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

PHONO RECORDS.
NEW STOCK JUST IN.
DISC RECORDS.
NEW SELECTION EVERY MAIL.
MANDOLINES.
FINEST SELECTION IN INDIA.
GUITARS.
GUARANTEED SPANISH MAKE.
VIOLINS.
MODELS OF THE FAMOUS MASTERS.

FORT, BOMBAY.
S. Rose & Co.

GUARANTEED
CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES.
Our "A. 1" & "ELEPHANT" Brands
Challenge Competition.
COUPE & CO.'S STEEL WHEELS.
SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR
WHOLESALE DEALERS.
We have in Stock
CARRIAGE SUNDRIES
CONSISTING OF
Springs, Axles, Lamps, Hoodsticks, Shafts, Hood Leathers, Leather Cloth, etc., etc.,
SADDLERY GOODS,
Harnesses, Saddles, Bits & Curbs, Head Collars, Knee Caps, Boots, Buckles, etc,
PRICES MODERATE.
Apply to
GOVINDJI MADHOWJI & Co.,
67, Meadow's Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
AGENTS AT POONA:
FRENCHMAN & Co.,
64, Civil Lines, POONA.

SANDOW arrives in
Bombay, SATURDAY, 22nd
en route to COLOMBO,
to return NOVEMBER, 28th.
If you are interested in physical culture turn to our advertisement on last page.

WHITEAWAY,
LAIDLAW & Co.

Accidents and Disease
INCLUDING
ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE COMPANY,
One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.

INDIAN AGENTS
MESSRS. KING KING & CO.,
BOMBAY

RELIABLE
PIANOS
FOR
INDIA
SEYMOUR DOVE & CO.,
PIANO IMPORTERS, ETC.,
BOMBAY.

FOR
CAFE NOIR
There is no better Coffee than the
"STAR OF INDIA"
PURE COFFEE
as supplied to H. E.
The VICEROY and GOVERNOR-GENERAL and H. E.
The GOVERNOR of Madras.
FIRST QUALITY
RED LABEL
Per One Pound Tin Re. 1.
SPENCER & Co., LD.,
CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

PROVISION MANUFACTURERS TO
HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
JOHN MOIR & SON, LD.,
LONDON.
LARGE STOCKS FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
WHOLESALE QUOTATIONS ON APPLICATION.
MOIR'S Army and Navy Rations.
MOIR'S Patent Table Jelly Powders.
MOIR'S The Seville Orange Marmalade.
MOIR'S Pure Jams and Jellies.
MOIR'S Pure Pickles, in Brown Malt Vinegar.
MOIR'S Fresh Herrings, Kippered Herrings, and Herrings in Tomato Sauce, &c.
MOIR'S Mayfair Specialities, Camp Pies, Smoked Sausages, &c.
All Correspondence and Orders should be addressed to JOHN MOIR & SON'S SOLE REPRESENTATIVES IN INDIA.
SAMUEL FITZE & CO., LD.,
CALCUTTA: 4 Bankshall Street.
BOMBAY: Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Dunolly Road.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC
SURGEONS IN THE EAST,
By Appointment to
H. E. LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON,
P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.,
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

. All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 26, 1904.

"WHAT FOOLS THESE MORTALS BE!"

WE mean, of course, these Russian mortals. Let it not, for a moment, be imagined we refer to any others. The only theory as to the cause of the extraordinary action of "half of the Baltic Fleet" on Friday night, which will bear investigation, is that of panic. Responsible officers would like to deny it, and may probably concoct some other story with the object of saving themselves from the ridicule which their comrades and alien fighting men will heap upon them. But fighting men, whether on land or afloat, are only human beings after all. They have periods of funk, and after hearing terrible stories of Japanese deviltry, it is not to be marvelled at that superstitious Russians, out on the high seas, mistook the fluttering of "the flag that's braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze" for a Japanese hobgoblin! Tell a school-boy stories of spooks, and as he walks home in the dusk, though he will whistle to keep his courage up, the rustling of a leaf will set him to his heels with a yell, and at the end he will report himself to have been chased a couple of miles by a band of kidnappers, or at least by Spring-heeled Jack. Everything that could possibly be done has been to put the fear of a broomstick into the heart of the Russian. He has been blessed by priests and bishops, the Tsar has carried round ikons, supposed, by supernatural power, to preserve his subjects from ill, or to carry them straight to heaven in the event of mishaps; their generals have withdrawn and retreated on every occasion on which they have met the foe, and the soldiers are dispirited and afraid. They have accused the enemy of treachery and of practices diabolical. They have led them to believe that the Japanese surround them on every hand, having tunnelled the ground in all directions and heavily mined the seas. And we may well believe that not a Russian sleeps at night without first looking beneath his bed and under his pillow to make sure there is not a Japanese soldier, or even a demon, lurking there. The Russian Press has been full of the wildest stories of Japanese devices, and the plan of attacking the fleet with torpedoes lashed to fishing-nets was one of those our Muscovite contemporaries conjured up among them.

The officers of the Baltic Fleet slapped their chests, determined to do or die. They have done. But whatever they may now do will not restore their self-respect. Many a sentry has lost all hope of advancement by turning out the guard to encounter a stray baggage-mule, or by shooting at a scrap of paper which refused to reply to his challenge, and we can well understand the Admiral in command of the Baltic Fleet performing the "happy despatch" rather than signalling from his flagship the equivalent of "Come on, for God's sake, and let us hope the fishermen have not identified us." It may have been in that vain hope he refrained reporting the incident and that further in the spirit of "Thou canst not say I did it" he held up the steamer off the Isle of Wight, to make believe he had nothing to fear. The officers of the second half of the fleet, at all events, had determined not to be taken by surprise. They were on the "qui vive" from the moment they left Libau. The first half must have seen the fishing fleet. The estimate of 150 craft is probably not an exaggeration. It could not have missed it. Moreover, the nets from the ordinary fishing-boats extend an enormous distance from their moorings and either a highly imaginative youth or a panic-stricken quarter-master on the look-out might as easily mistake the painted bladder floats, which keep the lines of nets in position for a string of mines, particularly if, as is very probable, he had not seen any before. Anyhow the panic seems to have spread from ship to ship like wild-fire. The whole of the second half of the fleet turned search-lights on to the fishermen and after marking them "for some time" the whole of of the second half of the fleet opened fire. This part of the story is remarkable too. The first shows the value of the officers; the second, the merit of Russian marksmanship. It may be that one ship, or more than one, opened fire. But whether one or more, all the fire succeeded in hitting one, two, or perhaps three, of the biggest of the fleet-trawlers, not stationary fishing boats, which would very likely be at close quarters. They were so full of fear that had their last moment come, these Russians, they could not have told the difference between a trawler and a destroyer. And they did not stop to ascertain. They simply steamed off at full speed, either, as we surmise, in the hope of escaping identification, or else in pursuance of the first principle of recent Russian naval tactics "Shoot and Scoot."

It would, in ordinary circumstances, have appeared necessary to stand by, and endeavour to pick up the men in the water. But how did they know that the very next boat had not enough torpedoes to sink the whole fleet, and were not the fishing-boats in the immediate vicinity numerous enough and fully capable of rendering assistance? "Let us not risk being blown out of the water and let our Government set things right if we are found out and it is held we have done wrong," we can imagine them saying. Very well, let the Russian Government make amends. The British nation is crying out "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth" again, "blood for blood." It is better to accept compensation. Even the "Standard," which raised the loudest outcry, does not urge us to go to war. It asks for the recall of the Baltic Fleet, but it might as well ask for the moon. True we shall never know what next to expect of it. We may have complications if the Russian mistake a British battleship for a blockade-runner, but even the maddest of an apparently very mad lot is not likely to be so insane as that. As it is at present, it is possible to exact terms for Friday's folly. What have we done? Instead of ordering out the Channel Squadron and that of the Mediterranean to hold up the Baltic fleet, as our ancestors might have done had they known the uses of the telegraph, we had recourse to a solicitor. Then the Admiralty was moved, next the Foreign Office, an operation which appears to have occupied the best part of two days. Still Lord Lansdowne has informed the Russian Minister that we want a prompt and ample explanation and of course adequate compensation. We cannot expect Russia to punish the offenders at the moment. If she did the state of funk which prevails would be magnified and every ship of the fleet would probably be lost before they got well out of European waters. They have made a sensational beginning, this fleet, which is to turn the tide of the War. Let us not be too severe. The defeat of a fishing-fleet is as much as we expected of them. As we said yesterday the engagement off Hull has been a "Russian Naval Victory." It is the first victory the Russian Navy has secured and ten to one it will be the last. Let us not strip it of its laurels.

THE TRAVANCORE ASSEMBLY. THE first meeting of the Travancore Popular Assembly, to the institution of which we have already called attention, was held on Saturday. The experiment which the Assembly represents is for the present a restricted one, but the Dewan, Mr. Madhav Rao, in his address held out the hope that the privileges and responsibilities of the representatives may be in the near future enlarged. The first members of the Assembly have been selected by officials, but the Dewan says that it may be possible next year to create an electorate and frame rules for the guidance of the Assembly's proceedings. The privilege of returning non-official members to the Travancore Legislative Council may even be given to the representatives, if their behaviour continue to meet with the approval of the Government. Restricted though it is, this experiment in the representation of popular views has been received in Travancore with considerable enthusiasm and if he never does another thing to secure popular approval, the present Dewan is assured of the distinction of having inaugurated a departure which may have important consequences. If the Popular Assembly never advance beyond the stage in which it has a voice and nothing more, it will still have possibilities for good, the full extent of which will depend upon the manner in which they are realised by the representatives. It was an instructive address with which the Dewan opened the Assembly, for besides being a review of the year, it presented the state of Travancore in a light that cannot be familiar to many beyond its borders. We know something of the advance that has been made in its administration during recent years, and it is well to be reminded that Travancore is unique in that it is the only Hindu State that has not come under Mahomedan domination. It retains unimpaired its Hindu type and character, yet it must be ranked as among the most progressive of native administrations. Its educational policy, in which a considerable advance has been lately made, is, in fact, ahead of what obtains in British territory, and in other respects the State compares favourably with the most advanced practice in other parts of India. Among the measures undertaken during the past year was the preparation of a Land Revenue Code in conjunction with a revenue settlement which is now in progress. The reform of the system of finance and accounts was begun, the late State Comptroller of Mysore being appointed for the purpose as financial adviser to the Government. Of important public works in progress, the chief is the Kodayat Irrigation Scheme upon which an expenditure of 30 ½ lakhs of rupees has been already incurred. This scheme is estimated to benefit 65,550 acres of land of which about 25,000 acres are at present uncultivated. In other respects progress is recorded. On the whole the story which Mr. Madhao Rao had to tell to Travancore's first Popular Assembly was a satisfactory one. The existence of the Assembly is to some extent a guarantee that future reviews will show the present standard of administration well maintained.

RUSSIA'S VOLUNTEER FLEET. MR. BOSANQUET, the acting British Consul-General at Odessa gives some particulars about Russia's Volunteer Fleet which at the present juncture have more than an ordinary interest. The Volunteer Fleet was, says Mr. Bosanquet, created in 1878, at the close of the Russo-Turkish war as a subsidised line of steamers to provide additional cruisers and transports during war and to initiate and foster an external trade for Russia by sea in time of peace, and all who sympathised with these objects were invited to contribute towards it. The transports, which the Russian Government had acquired during the war, were utilised to form the nucleus of the fleet which was placed under a committee of management, presided over by the present Emperor; but changes have been made in the administration and the committee as now constituted consists of delegates from the various Ministries presided over by an admiral, whose duty it is to devote himself exclusively to the affairs of the fleet. In earlier years the Volunteer vessels used to sail to the Far East fully loaded, with a complete complement of emigrants, troops or prisoners, as the case might be, for whom the Government paid rates of £20, £30 and £40 per man respectively. But when the Siberian Railway was completed, it began to cut into the earnings of the fleet, and other schemes of activity which were promoted as a set-off to the resulting injury compensated but poorly for the loss of passage money and freight for troops, stores etc., now conveyed overland. Apart, however, from loss occasioned by legitimate competition, the Volunteer Fleet has suffered from an absence of economy in its internal administration which cannot fail to re-act upon it unfavourably in a financial point of view. In this connection it may be remembered that the cruiser "Smolensk" was laid up at Sevastopol for about a year between 1902-3. Previous to this she had made a single voyage which clearly demonstrated that her working expenses were so great as to render every trip a financial loss. In spite of serious defects and partial failure and whatever its merits as an auxiliary to the navy in time of war, the Volunteer Fleet has undoubtedly, to some extent, been the pioneer of an Eastern trade for Russia which may or may not be further developed at the conclusion of the present hostilities.

ATHLETICISM IN SCHOOLS. LORD METHUEN apparently agrees with the opinion, so constantly expressed nowadays, that the teaching at our public schools is unsound. He, an old public schoolboy, pointed out at Reading recently that an undue prominence was given to athletic pursuits and that Latin and Greek alone would not fit boys to become good citizens of their country, but that other things, and specially a knowledge of foreign languages, were essential in these days as a basis of practical education. These remarks were made to school boys, but they were also meant for those who are responsible for their education, and it is to be hoped that they will be taken to heart by both classes. The luxury of the present day is having the same effect on the British Empire as it had on that of Rome, and though possibly far removed in the future its disastrous results will be the same. Then, as now, athletic pursuits held a prominent place, but when they ceased to be treated as recreations and became the absorbing topic of the day they hastened the catastrophe. It would, therefore, be well indeed if those responsible for the education of our children were to give up what has hitherto been known as a liberal, and adopt, as Lord Methuen aptly expresses it, a practical education. The study of history and geography would show that there are countries in which cricket and football do not form part of the school curriculum, which are nevertheless beating us in the battle of life, and a knowledge of their languages would enable the rising generation to go out into the world with more advantages than is the case at present.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 10th September, amounted to Rs. 2,114, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 100. Total earnings from 1st July to 10th September, were Rs. 26,452, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 2,120.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 10th September, amounted to Rs. 6,706, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 2,232. Total earnings from 1st July to 10th September, were Rs. 71,176, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 13,476.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Dolka Railway for the week ending 10th September, amounted to Rs. 1,649, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 366. Total earnings from 1st July to 10th September, were Rs. 16,956, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 3,382.

A STRANGE defence was set up by counsel on behalf of a well-dressed woman, who appeared at the Eighth Correctional Court on a charge of stealing a piece of silk valued at £6, says the "Express" Paris correspondent. Three previous convictions were recorded against her, and her counsel pleaded that she was a kleptomaniac suffering from a nervous disorder which took the form of her being unable to resist taking a piece of silk whenever she saw it, owing to the soothing effect the material had upon her nerves. She had, he pointed out, never stolen anything else but silk, and at her previous convictions the judges had let her off with a fine of 10d. The woman was remanded in order that she might be mentally examined.

JUDGE ADAMS, the County-court Judge of Limerick, and a well-known story-teller in the National Liberal Club, is one of the wittiest of Irishmen, but occasionally in an encounter he comes out second best, writes a contemporary. Recently he was presiding at Quarter Sessions in Limerick. The other day a juror asked the Judge to excuse him from serving on account of deafness. "Were you in court during my charge to the jury in the last case?" asked the Judge. "Yes, yer honner," replied the juror. "Did you hear it?" "Yes, yer honner, I heard every word of it, but I couldn't make any sinse of it." The reply evoked a roar of laughter, in which Judge Adams heartily joined. But he did not excuse that juror.

DR. VON KOERBER, the Austrian Premier, was present at the general meeting of the Austrian Manufacturers' Alliance, and delivered a speech, in the course of which he declared that he and the Government strove for the advancement and the prosperity of home industries with all the means at their command. This was proved by the Government's acts, such as the expenditure of 500,000,000 kronen (£20,800,000) in the building of railways, the construction of waterways, the "loyalty clause" in the Hungarian Ausgleich, and the recently concluded commercial treaty with Italy, which, if the wishes of the Government were fulfilled, would, as speedily as possible, be followed by others. The Government would not allow industry to be reduced to distress, agriculture to be impoverished, nor trade to be ruined, lest an economic crisis be added to the political crisis.

A CHARACTERISTIC exhibition of American manners is related of the American "Smart Set" by the correspondent of the "New York World" at Newport, who sends to his paper a "long description of a dinner given by Mrs. Harry Lohr" to the leading members of society (?) in honour of the birthday of Mrs. Lohr's Pomeranian pet dog, known as the Mighty Atom. The tables were fully decorated with red dahlias and candelabras with red shades. Seven dogs were present. Each was placed in a high chair, and served with cutlets and sausages by five butlers, who were assisted by the owners of the dogs. The menu also included salads, ice-cream, and chocolates. A birthday cake, of the regulation type and illuminated by three candles, was provided, with the words, "Mightly Atom, three years," inscribed upon it.

THE Government of San Paulo in Brazil—the chief agricultural crop of which is coffee—have announced through the Austro-Hungarian consulate in Rio de Janeiro, that up to December 31st of the current year, 5000 immigrant agricultural labourers, with a subvention from the State of San Paulo, will be allowed to land. The Government subvention is thus allotted: for Spanish or Portuguese immigrants above 12 years £5 15s, from 7 to 12 years £2 17s. 6d. from 3 to 7 years, £1 8s. 9d. For immigrants of any other European nation: above 12 years £6 10s. from 7 to 12 years £3 5s. and from 3 to 7 years, £1 12s. 6d. Immigrants will also be accepted, who are already in Brazil, if they wish to be actively employed in State agriculture. Shipping-Companies are permitted to carry immigrants free from any restrictions as long as they fulfil the rules already in force.

KOURAPATKINE'S COADJUTOR.

OBJECTIONS TO GENERAL GRIPENBERG.

IN Russia, whoever cavils in public at the doings of the Sovereign risks transportation, a fact that gives significance to the very pronounced cavilling that is now to be heard there, at every turn, "a propos" of the appointment of General Gripenberg as commander of the Second Manchurian army. By making this appointment the Tsar has evidently excited more general irritation, nay, more positive resentment, among the more intelligent of his subjects than by anything else he has ever done in the whole course of his reign. There were unmistakeable signs of real anxious dismay when it first became known in St. Petersburg that he actually had made it; and he was openly taken to task, in a fashion in which he has never been taken to task before. "This is one more proof of how completely the Tsar is deceived by those around him," men assured one another, and with none too pleasant a ring in their voices. "It is one more proof of how little he knows of what is really going on in Manchuria. If he knew anything of the real state of things there, he could not possibly think of sending out Gripenberg." Needless to say, this suppose ignorance on the part of the Emperor will be turned to good account by those who are always on the alert to demonstrate to the world at large that Tsars Nicholas has neither the physical nor the mental vigour wherewith to cope with the present crisis.

THE CAVILLERS.

However little the Tsar may know with regard to the present state of things in Manchuria, there is quite a surprisingly large section of his subjects who know all that there is to be known, says a writer in the "World." How they manage to obtain their information it would sometimes be difficult to say; but obtain it they certainly do, in spite of all the efforts of police and censors alike. And it is precisely the section who do not depend on the Government for their news as to what is passing in Manchuria, but have trustworthy news sources of their own, who resent most keenly General Gripenberg's being sent there. Not that they have one word to say against the General, on the contrary, even those who cavil most at his appointment admit frankly that he is a brave man and an excellent officer, one who may be relied upon to do his very best for Russia under all circumstances. Their objection to him is that his very best, although good, is not good enough for Russia in this her hour of trial. General Gripenberg is already sixty-six, an old man so far as active service is concerned; and although he is for the time being seemingly in vigorous health, he has once already been smitten with apoplexy, it is said. And a campaign in Manchuria entails a terribly heavy physical strain, it must be remembered, one that taxes to the utmost the strength and energy of men in the prime of life. Besides, although he is an excellent officer, and has done good work as a commander, it has always been work on a small scale—at the head of a comparatively small number of men. There is nothing in his past career, distinguished in many respects as it has been, to justify the assumption that he is one of the chosen few who can successfully manipulate huge masses of troops. And, as his critics say, if he were one of these chosen few, if he were, in fact, of the stuff of which great field-marshals are made, surely he must have shown it in some way or other before reaching his sixty-sixth year. Instead of this, all that he has shown, so far, is that he can do excellently the work that falls to the lot of a subordinate commander. On gala days his breast is covered, it is true, with crosses and stars and distinctions of various kinds, but these are none of them, it must be noted, of quite the highest class, and most of them are for personal bravery. Now a general ought to be brave, of course; but it behoves him to be much besides, if he has to compete with any chance of success against such strategists as Oyama and Kuroki, to say nothing of Yamagata, the Moltke of Japan.

PRINCE MIRSKI'S INFLUENCE.

Although there is no feeling in Russia against General Gripenberg personally for having accepted this appointment—he had practically no choice in the matter, it is admitted—there is undoubtedly a strong feeling against those on whom the responsibility rests for his having the chance of accepting it. And chief among these is of course Prince Mirski, the Tsar's new Home Minister. If the Prince had not become Home Minister, the General would never have become Commander of the Second Manchurian army—such, at least, is the opinion of many Russians. For the moment Prince Mirski stands high in the favour of the Tsar—he is a new comer in the Imperial Council, and it is generally the latest arrival there whose advice carries most weight. The Tsar has suddenly discovered that he is more in sympathy with him than with any of his other Ministers, more even than with M. Besobrasov; he has installed him therefore as his Adviser-in-Chief, and appeals to him for guidance on all occasions. And Prince Mirski is the close associate and warm personal friend of General Gripenberg, who was in command of the troops at Vilna during the time he himself was Governor. He is firmly convinced, no doubt, that the General is in all respects capable of doing well the work he will have to do in Manchuria; otherwise he is much too good a patriot ever to have suggested to the Tsar that he should be sent there. Still, it may be urged, and as a point of fact is urged, for one thing, that he allowed his judgment in the matter to be led stray by his personal feeling for his friend; and for another, that his judgment, even if not led astray, is not that of an expert, as his own experience of soldiering is practically "nil." Of General Dragomiroff, however, this of course cannot be said, as he has probably had a wider experience of soldiering than any other living Russian; and both he and the Grand Duke Vladimir certainly share with Prince Mirski the responsibility for the appointment of General Gripenberg to the command of the new army. But then, here again, as all the world agrees, personal feeling—animosity, not partiality in this case—was the dominant factor in the matter; for both the old General and the Grand Duke are so extremely anxious to be rid of Kouropatkine that they would give their cordial support to any proposal that could entail on him unpleasantness, and thus possibly tempt him to resign his command. And that the sending of General Gripenberg to Manchuria will entail on Kouropatkine not only unpleasantless but something much more grave, there seems to be no doubt; and this is a strong reason in itself for regretting that he should be sent.

A DISCIPLE OF GOURKO.

Personally, General Gripenberg is one of the most charming of men; wherever he goes he makes friends for himself among rich and poor alike. He belongs by birth to an old Swedish family, one branch of which settled in Finland several generations ago, while another branch emigrated to Russia somewhat later. The Finnish Gripenbergs, it is interesting to note, are among the stoutest opponents of the Russification policy; one of them, indeed, practically organised the whole movement against General Bobrikoff, and would assuredly have been sent to Siberia had he not succeeded in making his escape to Sweden. This exile is a cousin, many degrees removed of course of the new commander, Oscar Kasimirovitch, who was born in 1838, and was educated, not in the great military academy, as is usually the case with Russian officers, but in some private institution. All that he was ever taught of the art of fighting he was taught, he maintains, by General Gourko. He entered the army when he was about sixteen, just in time to have his share in the Crimean war, and he had already won promotion for himself before he was seventeen by the keen delight with which he rushed at the foe whenever he had the chance. From that time to this, whenever Russia has had fighting to be done, he has been one of the fighters; and in every fight he has made his mark by his dauntless courage and dash. In 1863 he was sent to Poland to help to put down the insurrection there; later he was sent to Turkestan, and brought home with him a sword of honour. During the war against Turkey he was in command of the famous Moscow Guards, and won for himself the Cross of St. George by the skill with which he led them at Arat Konak. He won for himself, too, the hearty admiration and unbounded confidence of his troops, who swear by him even to-day. Thus, if only he were forty-six instead of sixsy-six—— !

THE RUSSIAN OUTRAGE.

BRITISH INDIGNATION.

SATISFACTION INSISTED UPON.

KUROPATKIN'S LOSSES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 24.

Official urgent representations have been addressed to the Russian Government at St. Petersburg and it has been explained that the situation in the opinion of his Majesty's Government admits of no delay.

Lord Lansdowne sees Count Benckendorff tomorrow.

It is understood that the Russian explanations are that they had reason to fear a Japanese mine attack.

LONDON, OCTOBER. 25.

The King has telegraphed to the Mayor of Hull [illegible] profound sorrow at the unwarrantable action committed against the fishing fleet.

His Majesty has sent two hundred guineas for the families of the sufferers.

Mr. Balfour in reply to the Mayor of Hull's appeal for strong measures says: "You may have full confidence in the Government's action."

The indignation throughout the country is most intense.

The Associations of Trawler Owners at the various ports have sent strongly-worded protests to the Foreign Office.

The papers declare that an apology and compensation are inadequate, and Russia must be asked to punish the guilty officers and interrupt the voyage of the Baltic fleet.

All the missing trawlers are now accounted for.

Count Benckendorff has arrived in London from Germany.

A small crowd hooted him at the station on his arrival, and one youth attempted to break the window of his carriage.

Count Benckendorff has authorised the "Daily News" to inform the people of England that he is absolutely certain the occurrence was a deplorable accident which was regretted by himself and his country.

The Censor suppressed the news at St. Petersburg. The morning papers published nothing and the evening papers reported a collision resulting in the sinking of two trawlers.

Sir Arthur Hardinge on his own initiative asked for an explanation from Count Lamsdorff who said that the only information was derived from London telegrams.

The Naval Head-quarters had not received any report of the Baltic fleet incident.

Universal indignation is expressed by the foreign press, including the German, which describes the Baltic fleet as a disgrace and danger which, if it ever reaches Japanese waters, will be sent to the bottom like paper boats.

LONDON, OCT. 24.

Marshal Oyama reports that the total Russian dead discovered after the battle of Shaho was 13,333 and the prisoners were 709.

Mr. S. Hayashi, Japanese Consul in Bombay received the following telegram yesterday morning from his Government:—

Marshal Oyama reports:—Further investigation shows that the number of the Russian prisoners reached 709 and corpses 13,333, of which there were on the Right 5,200, on the Left 5,603 and on the Central position 2,530.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LADY CURZON'S ILLNESS.

LONDON, OCT. 24.

Lady Curzon shows further signs of improvement.

DEATH OF LADY DILKE.

Lady Dilke is dead.

[Lady Dilke (*nee* Emilia Frances Strong), English authoress was born at Ilfracombe in 1842, the fourth daughter of Major Henry Strong of the Honourable East India Company's Service. She was educated by Miss Bodwick, sister of the celebrated African traveller. She married, in 1862, the Rev. Mark Paterson, rector of Lincoln College, Oxford, who died in 1884; and in 1885, Sir Charles Dilke. Lady Dilke was for long a writer in the "Saturday" and "Westminster" Reviews and other periodicals and for some time edited the art section in the "Academy." In 1882, she lectured at the Birmingham Institute on the Industrial Policy of Colbert. She took a great interest in trades unions for women, and frequently spoke at political meetings.

Principal Works.—"The Renaissance of Art in France" (1879), "Biography of Sir Frederic Leighton" (1881), "Monograph on Claude in French" (1884), "The Shrine of Death" (1886), "Art in the Modern State" (1888), "The Shrine of Love," (1891), "French Painters of the Eighteenth Century" (1899), "French Architects and Sculptors of the Eighteenth Century" (1900), "French Decoration and Furniture in the Eighteenth Century," (1901).

THE composition or production of cooking butter out of cocoa-nut fat has made considerable progress in France during the last year. According to French margarine manufacturers, who look on this surrogate as in competition with their own outturn, it rose from 5000 q. in 1898 to 120,000 q. in 1902. This increase can not be attributed altogether to the use of cocoa-nut-fat butter, but to the adulteration practised by merchants with this imitation butter especially in margarine factories.

A VERY good story is told of the absent-mindedness of the wife of a certain eminent Prelate in India. With the best of intentions this dear lady says things in her intervals of aberration, which, as Mr. "Punch" says, one would rather express differently. It chanced that she and her husband were dining at a certain Personage's and being amongst the most important guests there, found themselves sitting opposite to one another about the centre of the long table. In the middle of the soup course, the Prelate's good lady, having totally forgotten that she was dining out, suddenly stopped and said: "What perfectly "horrible" soup—really my dear, we "must" get a good cook!" Then suddenly recollecting where she was, she turned to her host, who had taken her in, and said, "Oh! I'm so sorry—I didn't mean that, but you know, we "always" have the most "awful" dinners at home!" This was scarcely calculated to mend matters.

A STANDARD TIME FOR INDIA.

BENGAL CHAMBER'S APPROVAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 25.

In a letter to the Government of Bengal, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce signify their approval of the proposal of the Government of India to fix an Indian standard time for use upon all Indian railways and telegraphs which shall be exactly 5 1/2 hours in advance of Greenwich, and, therefore, about nine minutes in advance of Madras time. But the Chamber point out that in the event of general adoption of a standard time for local purposes, it would involve in Calcutta a difference of 24 minutes from the present. Mean time, the question would probably arise as to the expediency of opening and closing of the Courts, offices, etc, half an hour earlier in order to provide that the actual working day shall remain in the same relation to sunrise and sunset as at present.

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENTS IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, OCT. 25.

The South Indian Railway Company have begun the preliminary work in connection with the erection of a fine new terminal station at Egmore. New engine yard and sidings are being constructed on ground taken over recently from the Civil Orphan Asylums. When these are finished the erection of a station will be proceeded with a detailed survey for doubling line as far as Pallaveram, with overbridges for the thoroughfares crossed in Madras will also be undertaken.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The following drafts embarked on the hired Transport Sicilia, and left Southampton, 11th October:—1st Battalion, the King's Own Lancashire Regiment, 63 Non-Commissioned Officers and men; 2nd Battalion, the Prince of Wales' Own Yorkshire Regiment, 36 Non-Commissioned Officers and men; 2nd Battalion, the Black Watch, 120 Non-Commissioned Officers and men; 2nd Battalion, the King's Royal Rifle Corps, 102 Non-Commissioned Officers and men; also 224 Non-Commissioned Officers and men, 1st Battalion, Highland Light Infantry, to join Battalion embarking at Suez:—Strength 553 Non-Commissioned Officers and men.

The following programme of the R. I. M. S. Hardinge is published for information:—Leave Madras—17th November; arrive Aden—26th November; leave Aden—26th November; arrive Berbera—27th November; leave Berbera—29th November with remainder of 101st. Grenadiers, whole of the 107th Pioneers and any other details. Arrive Bombay—6th December, disembarks 107th Pioneers and details for Bombay. Leave Bombay—8th December, with Wing, 101st Grenadiers, from Berbera and British trooping details from Home for Karachi.

ARRIVALS, OCTOBER 25.

Lieutenant P B Kemble, 4th Rajpoots from England.
Major S G Allen, R A M C from England.
Captain E T J Birrell, R A M C from England.
Lieutenant C L Peart, 5th Sikhs from England.
Lieutenant O F Smith, 9th Hudson's Horse from England.
Major E C Thwaytes, R F A from England.
2nd Lieutenant F Bellwood, 1st Lincolnshire Regiment, from Deolali.
Lieutenant J A Bald, 61st Pioneers, from Belgaum.
Lieut-Colonel F G Harwood, R A M C from Poona.
Lieutenant W Greatwood, 123rd Rifles, from Deolali.

DEPARTURES, OCTOBER 25.

Captain P B Sangster, 2nd Lancers, to Fyzabad.
Lieut P B Kemble, 4th Rajpoots, to Nowshera.
2nd Lieut. F Bellwood, 1st Lincolnshire Regiment, to Deolali.
Lieut-Colonel F G Harwood, R A M C, to Poona.
Lieut W Greatwood, 123rd Rifles, Rajkot.
Major L M Foster, 128th Pioneers, Quetta.

THE TRANSPORT PLASSY.

THE following are the names of officers who arrived in Bombay on Monday evening from England by the hired transport Plassy:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Col J Dunlop
Lieut-Col G Swabey
Lieut-Col F J Jencken
Major B Innes and wife
Major Blackwell
Major G H Burne
Bt Major F J Langdon
Capt H Thuillier and wife
Capt F M Arshdale
Capt G Mundy
Capt W Leay
Capt C E Forrest
Capt C E Steele and wife
Capt L O Foster
Capt H S Adair
Capt F Bordelly
Capt A E Lester
Capt B Patch and wife
Capt A S Arbuthnot
Capt B A R Blewett
Capt B M Fuller
Capt J P Graham
Lieut H S Kilgour
Lieut E K Twiss
2nd Lieut F R Savage
2nd Lieut R Harene
2nd Lieut H Liepmann
2nd Lieut W F Tanton
2nd Lieut A White
2nd Lieut E Dalton
2nd Lt W F Woodhouse
2nd Lieut G Farrell
2nd Lieut W L Cory
2nd Lieut A Gover
2nd Lieut D P Middlemas
2nd Lieut S G Murray
2nd Lieut W Bean
2nd Lieut E Cumming
2nd Lieut J Carlisle
2nd Lieut J Colburn
2nd Lieut E Berryman
2nd Lieut H Allen
2nd Lieut C Beer
2nd Lieut H Fielding
2nd Lieut G Murray
2nd Lieut R Kitson
2nd Lieut J Turner
2nd Lieut A Bald
2nd Lieut H Matainie
2nd Lieut C Dilke
2nd Lieut C Harrison
2nd Lieut F Abbott
2nd Lieut A Mellis
2nd Lieut A Bird
2nd Lieut F James
2nd Lieut W Nichol
2nd Lieut L Case
2nd Lieut C Mangin
2nd Lieut R Macdonald
2nd Lieut O Pully
2nd Lieut H Benton
2nd Lieut C Montefons
2nd Lieut A Gariock
2nd Lieut A Fitzgerald
2nd Lieut E Gough
2nd Lieut W Stevenson
Miss W Barker
Miss A Turner
Miss H Roode
Miss A French
Miss C P Gash
Revd N Hind
Revd A Hinsley

FROM QUEENSTOWN.

Major R Maxwell
Major H Moore
Major A Reilly
Capt W Layard
Lieut N Kington
Lieut P Leans
Lieut W Furlonger
Lieut H Goodman
Lieut W McCulloch
Lieut E Keagh Callsen
Lieut C Conway
Lieut J Edmunds
Lieut G MacKintosh
Lieut C Cookson
2nd Lieut S Kennedy
2nd Lieut J Kelsal
2nd Lieut Fiddes
2nd Lieut H Osborne
2nd Lieut R Hackett
2nd Lieut F Cousens

DEATH OF MR. WILLIAM PEARSON.

WE regret to announce the death of Mr. William Pearson, the head of the Revenue and Refund Audit Department of the Bombay Municipality which occurred yesterday morning at half-past one o'clock at St. George's Hospital. About ten days ago Mr. Pearson took ill with hemorrhage of the brain and this resulted in his death which is greatly mourned by all who knew him. Educated in Bombay, he first started life in the Customs Preventive Service, but left it in January, 1879, to join the Municipality, where he rose to the position he held at his death, having completed his twenty-five years service and qualified for pension. Mr. Pearson was a popular official of the Municipality, the offices of which were closed yesterday afternoon at 2 p.m. out of respect to his memory. One of his sons Captain Pearson, I.M.S., is in India, stationed at Sambalpur, C. P. The others are at present in England. Among them one daughter is a physician, and one son a graduate of Cambridge University, and a candidate for the Indian Civil Service Examination next year. The deceased was only fifty-four years of age at the time of his death.

The funeral which took place yesterday afternoon, at the Sewree Cemetery, was largely attended.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Cotton Trade Topics.

LANCASHIRE AND THE YANKEE INVITATION.

OIL AND CHEMICAL TRADES.

LONDON, OCTOBER 7.

THE Levant, hitherto the most conservative of markets, seems to be undergoing a change in its requirements and tastes in manufactured goods. In grey cloth the old-established makes of heavy domestics and Mexican T-cloths that have been a feature in this market for many years are being gradually supplanted by the lighter makes of shirtings and longcloths, which are not only lower in price but can be finished and stiffened if extra-weight is required. The well-known stereotyped designs in prints peculiar to this trade are neglected in favour of the more tasteful and modern effects. This is more noticeable in the cretonnes and similar goods, which have a large sale in the Turkish Empire. In the dress trade the new mercerised goods and fancy satteens with their novel styles and delicate colours have checked the sale of the Bradford yarn-dyed poplins and fancies, as well as the German all-wool fabrics that have for a long time had a successful run. Flannelettes, a comparatively modern innovation, meet with an increasing demand, especially in the fancy chintz designs. In this branch of the trade the Manchester shipper clashes with the German and Italian makers, and although the turnover is large the profits are diminishing, so keen is the competition. The Yorkshire makers of serges and cheap suitings find a ready sale for their newest styles, especially in Constantinople and Smyrna, whilst ready-made garments from the Leeds and Manchester clothing factories find purchasers in Beyrout and the Asia Minor ports. Black dyed and indigo drills from Lancashire are largely imported, being used for clothing by the country people in the interior.

The suggestion that English cotton spinners and manufacturers should pay a visit to the Southern States has evoked some very amusing comments, and now from the correspondent of a New York paper comes an assurance that Mr. Sully is not really at the bottom of it all. On the English side the suggestion originally came from a Manchester paper which now writes:—The idea of Mr. Sully as the courteous host or expedition leader of the Lancashire folk is charming, but we might expect that some of the manufacturers would be tempted to overreach their fellows by obtaining straight tips from the eminent speculator, or on the other hand some fanatic uninstructed in the doctrine that speculation tends to steady prices might wish to assassinate or at least to assault him. But that Mr. Sully is trying to inveigle Lancashire into abandoning the idea of fresh cotton supplies is a less absurd suggestion than that the American spinners and manufacturers should issue invitations to their Lancashire fellows with the object of inducing them to set up business in the Southern States. Americans are not narrow-minded in matters of this kind. They readily show their plants and methods without any of the meanness or secretiveness that might dog a less healthy and expansive people. But to transplant the mills of Lancashire in America would be a queer way of benefiting themselves and the suggestion is not even a plausible one. It is not likely either that the American consumers of cotton would wish to strike a blow at our British Cotton-growing Association. It would be idiotic of them to do so, for they are precisely in our difficulty about cotton. It may be said that any invitation to visit the Southern States comes as much from the cotton-growing as from the manufacturing interest, but those who run the British Cotton Association are not so foolish as to object to this. Mr. J. A. Hutton has expressly welcomed the proposal, and it is obvious that if the resources and capabilities of the South are sufficient to annihilate all other efforts to grow cotton it is well that we should know the worst (or best) at once. We wish to learn and if our manufacturers are made free of the American mills where possibly they may learn a thing or two they will not decline, if it is any satisfaction to their hosts to cast an eye on any cotton field that happens to be handy. A difference is, however, that while they all know a good deal about cotton mills most of them know very little about cotton fields.

In their annual review of the markets for Sea Island and other long-stapled cotton for 1903-4 Messrs. Stead Brothers, of Liverpool, describe the season as disappointing for sellers and consumers and fairly satisfactory for planters. The total crop of 76,409 bales compares with 105,920 the previous season and 84,420 in 1901-2, and is the smallest since 1898-9. The relative distribution to Great Britain, the Continent of Europe, and America was very much the same as in 1902-3 which season showed a striking relative increase in the takings of Great Britain. The American mills, however, still take more than half the yield. The shortage in the 1903-4 season's yield is attributed mainly to the substitution of short for long stapled cotton in Georgia, which produced only 39,298 bales against 67,000 for 1902-3. Messrs. Stead indicate that there was a good deal of very impolitic holding of cotton for higher prices during the season, and it is a singular feature that with a supply of 78,650 bales (including the surplus from the previous season) the cotton unsold should be nearly twice as much as when the supply was 109,800 bales. This miscalculation was, it is said, in some degree owing to the large quantity and excellent quality of Joanovich Egyptian for the last three seasons, though the large stocks held by spinners at the beginning of the season and the depression in the fine spinning industry must be taken into account.

With regard to the next crop Messrs. Stead mention the report of a decrease of 20 per cent. in the acreage planted in Georgia and a slight increase in South Carolina and possibly in Florida. The prospects of the crop are, however, fairly good, and "a probably adequate supply" is anticipated. On the subject of West Indian Sea Island cotton Messrs. Stead say:—We have already alluded to the excellent results of the planting of Sea Island cotton in Barbadoes and other West Indian islands. As this was the original source of the long-stapled growth of cotton, it is satisfactory to see our colonial possessions coming into their own again, and able to compete on equal terms with the Southern States, whose production may be increasingly required for American consumption. About 2,000 bags (averaging under 2 cwt. each) have been produced during the past season, and the best cotton has realised 16d. to 17d. per pound. There will probably be a steady increase in the acreage sown, but planters are extremely conservative and prefer to make cotton quite a subsidiary industry to sugar, which for so long has been their chief product, and which under changed fiscal conditions is showing better results than for many years back. Experiments are also being made, we understand, with Egyptian and Joanovich seed, the result of which will be looked for with interest.

There is again a clear tendency in linseed oil prices to droop, and this is not surprising when we consider the state of the supplies; rather it is surprising that an upward movement such as took place in May and June should have been possible. The fall during last month amounted to 30s. per ton in the London market and £1 per ton in the Hull market and at Hull the "contango," or premium, for forward delivery is vanishing. Recent reports show that oil up to December can be bought within 5s. per ton of the price of spot. In London, however, the contango is still £1. It is very difficult to see that this premium is worth paying in the present condition of the trade, whether fixed at 5s. or at £1; on the contrary, it would appear more reasonable for the forward buyer to expect a "backwardation." There are, however, many who remember keenly the famine prices of two years ago and cannot eliminate from their minds the feeling that linseed oil at £16 per ton is cheap, and this no doubt is helping to prevent a more rapid decline in prices.

In his weekly financial letter dated New York September 24, Mr. Henry Clews calls attention to the fact that American bank loans had expanded by dols. 40,000,000 and the surplus reserve contracted by dols. 28,000,000 during the preceding three weeks, leaving the loans not only at a record figure, but more than dols. 260,000,000 in excess of the loans at the corresponding date two years ago, when both business and speculation were more active than now. The bulk of the increase is undoubtedly due to borrowings by big financial houses for stock market speculation in connection with the bull compaign which they are conducting in American securities. This campaign, Mr. Clews thinks, must speedily come to grief if it continues to grow at its recent pace, and hitherto the big interests which backed the rise have been able to market very little stock, the public being extremely wary. In spite of the banking reserve being large enough to prevent present concern, "the cautionary signals are up, and it would be folly to ignore them too long."

In their monthly review of the general chemical trade Messrs Sacre and Co., of Manchester, remark on the continuance of more active influences and the firmer tendency of the market is said to have created hopes of a better autumn trade. They continue:—There is still a considerable number of orders to be placed for next year's delivery, and buyers affect to know they cannot but gain by waiting; the evidence before us however does not warrant this theory—in fact it seems a rather dangerous one to follow. Here and there an article may have developed some appearance of weakness, but it is only under the exigencies of delivery under old contracts and has no relation to next year's trade whatever. Doubtless the usual autumn shipments, which become more active during October anticipating the closing of the northern ports, will quickly clear way any accumulations, of stock on this account and the ground will be cleared for the manufacturer. The shipping branch continues unsatisfactory and there has been a pronounced decline in many important lines during the month.

Messrs. Yarrow are to be commiserated with upon the loss of the Austrian Government contract, owing to the exorbitancy of some of their workmen, but, unfortunately, their case embodies no fresh features. The facts appear to be these. Messrs. Yarrow had the offer of a contract for one destroyer and one torpedo boat, which were to serve as models for further vessels to be built in Austrian yards. The firm found that it would be impossible to build the boats without resort to night-work, and they asked the men to accept time and a quarter for night-shifts. This is the established rate but the firm hitherto have paid for night work at the rate of time and a half. Here, apparently, the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and the Employers Federation took the matter up. The Federation decreed that Messrs. Yarrow must either pay only time and a quarter or cease working a nightshift, while the A.S.E. decided to canvass the views of the men on the subject. This was two months ago, and the A.S.E. has not come to a decision yet. In the meantime the firm has been obliged to give up the contract. It is a very sorry piece of business on the part of the men, for work is admittedly scarce, and Messrs. Yarrow were not in a position to concede the men's terms. But it is simply a concrete instance of a state of affairs which is to be found in nearly every class of business throughout the country.

It is a great pity that the Associated Chambers of Commerce do not concentrate their attention on one or two matters of urgent national importance, and on them bring all their influence and authority to bear until Parliament is compelled to take action. The efforts of the Associated Chambers excellent though they be in theory fail in their purpose because too much is attempted. In the Session at Manchester that has just closed we have had a striking illustration of what we mean. Last week the Associated Chambers devoted the best part of a day to the discussion of our canal system and the debate was useful and practical. Unfortunately the effect of it was weakened by the multitude of other subjects afterwards discussed in a more or less perfunctory manner. The question of canals is one of the utmost importance not only to the nation as a whole but to a very large majority of traders individually. Unfortunately it does not appear to be realised that the opinion of a body of business men, albeit unanimous and well-informed, does not weigh with Governments to the same extent as the voice of a section of the masses. To put it quite plainly, it is not at all likely that any of the Gentlemen who met at Manchester will be influenced in casting their vote at the next election by what the Government does, or does not do, in regard to the nationalisation of canals; whereas if a public opinion on the subject could be created, it is very certain that there are a large number of electors whose intellectual capacity is in no way comparable to that of the members of Chambers of Commerce, who would be influenced in an election by such matters.

If the truth be told, the meeting at Manchester was especially instructive in showing that the business man has little faith in the capacity or efficiency of British Governments in business concerns. We are practically united in believing that inland waterways should be managed in the public interest that it is the duty of the State to provide a thoroughly efficient canal system just as it provides a system of telegraphy and parcels post. But when it is proposed to go further than that, when it is suggested that the British Government in particular should take over the management of canals it is at once apparent that there is a wide-spread opinion that the British Government is utterly incapable of doing anything of the kind. That position seems perfectly logical and indeed sensible. Our system of Government undoubtedly has merits but it is entirely unsuitable for the businesslike administration of such a project. Our Parliament is a gathering of Party men who instinctively view everything from the Party standpoint. Lord Rosebery once suggested a Cabinet of business men and so far as purely administrative work is concerned we have no doubt whatever that they would be infinitely more capable than professional politicians, Still, the average man could not do without the professional politicians and the debate at Manchester is an indication that there is a steadily growing feeling that our machinery for Government is so far imperfect that we need in addition to professional politicians a body of trained business experts to conduct the work of the nation while the former are left to discuss it. The Chambers of Commerce considered the practicability of a National Trust to manage the canals. Only recently a Trust was proposed to take over the London Dock; a Trust has been formed to manage London water. In these movements we see indications of an important change. The British nation largely as a result of the terrible revelations of incapacity in South Africa is coming to feel the crying need of more business-like administration. The nation in truth is a little out of patience with its politicians.

ROYAL CORONATION CIRCUS.

THE management of the Royal Coronation Circus, which has enjoyed an uninterrupted run of success in Bombay during the past four weeks are giving three benefit performances this week, the recipients being Little Willie, the youngest bareback rider in the world, Mr. J. Jenkins, the managing director and Madam Beresford the proprietress, Little Willie's benefit is to-night while Mr. Jenkins and Madam Beresford receive theirs on Thursday and Saturday nights, respectively. There can be no doubt that the public will respond well as the Circus is one of the most popular that has ever visited Bombay.

HERE is a good story which Mr. Begbie tells concerning Sir William Harcourt's friendship with his political opponents: Sir William arrived in town one day to find his old house in Grafton-street burned out. Standing in the midst of the ruin, and looking about him with a kind of sick despair, he was surprised to see the carriage of Sir Stafford Northcote drive up to the crowded door, and the Conservative statesman himself get out. Sir Stafford, with the face of a mute, approached the owner of the ruined house, clasped his hand in the tenderest sympathy, and then whispered consolingly: "I assure you her Majesty's Government had nothing to do with it!" For the first time that day Sir William laughed and was merry.

FAMINE IN KATHIAWAR.

RELIEF MEASURES IN BHAVNAGAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, OCT. 25.

Although famine in all its hideous forms has not made its appearance in this State, the deficiency of rainfall this year and the consequent anticipated distress amongst cultivators have been the cause of great anxiety to the enlightened ruler of Bhavnagar. I learn that his Highness has already decided to take efficient measures to give the cultivators substantial relief to tide over their present misfortune. His solicitude for the safety of his people at such a trying time has been such that, where extreme poverty is anticipated, substantial measures for their relief have been devised, and it is hoped that the cultivators will be able to withstand the ravages of partial famine that has already set in. With a view to make accurate inquiries into the actual state of affairs, his Highness has specially deputed Diwan Prabhashanker Pattani to make a tour through the whole of his territory. This energetic officer who is well-known for his sense of justice, fairness and sympathy with the people, has been moving about in the districts for the last fortnight.

The first result of his tour has been the adoption by his Highness of a system of fixing an all-round percentage of suspension of revenue collections per district or group of villages based upon the average outturn of crops in the areas concerned. This will no doubt affect the finances of the State to some extent, but will tend materially to save the cultivators from the hardships associated with detailed inquiries into the present state of individual holdings. Means have already been devised for opening relief works as soon as the pinch is felt anywhere within the territory. In the meanwhile other measures are being adopted to keep the cultivators going and to enable them to tide over their present difficulties. His Highness has issued orders to his revenue officers to suspend for the current year any recovery of arrears from cultivators indebted to the State. He has also directed the execution by the Courts of Law of all decrees against agriculturists to be stayed for a year. "Darbari bids" and forest lands have been thrown open for the grazing of the cultivators' cattle free of charge. This liberal policy the Maharaja has extended to the relief of his Mulgirassias who are not left uncared for or neglected at such a critical time, as is very often the case in many a Native State. The repayment of loans advanced to them by the Darbar in previous years has been suspended, the execution of decrees against them has been stayed, arrangements for immediate payment to them of their hakk moneys upto date have been made, and three-fourths of their approximately estimated dues for the coming year will be paid to them in advance by two instalments at such periods as will materially help them to get over their present distress. The promptitude of action that characterizes the present policy of the Darbar and the liberal sympathy shown to cultivators and landholders have met with universal approbation, thus in no small measure accentuating the esteem devotion and regard subsisting between the subjects and their Chief.

THE BOMBAY HEALTH EXHIBITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I request the favour of your publishing the accompanying letter of the 22nd instant addressed to me by the Dewan of Bhavnagar contributing Rs. 150 towards the Health Exhibition.

I am also glad to announce that Kumar Shri Vijayasingi of Palitana has sent in Rs. 200 towards the Health Exhibition.—Yours, &c.,

J. A. TURNER,
Honorary Secretary & Treasurer.

To, Dr. J. A. Turner, M. B., D. P. H.

SIR,—With reference to your circular letter dated 1st September 1904 regarding the arrangement for holding a Health Exhibition in connection with the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition to be held in December next, I have the honour to inform you that his Highness the Maharaja Saheb highly appreciated your movement, and feels that it will be the means of giving a stimulus to the acquisition by the people in general of the much-needed knowledge of sanitary measures and appliances.

This State will not be able to send any exhibits for your branch of the Exhibition, for in matters of sanitation and sanitary appliances, Native States generally have much to learn. But his Highness has been pleased to sanction a grant of Rs. 150 towards the scheme, to be utilized as under:—

(1) Rs. 100, a Gold Medal for the best exhibit in modern sanitary appliances.

(2) Rs. 50, Two silver medals for the best exhibit in such other sections of the Exhibition as may seem fit to your Association

I beg to enclose a cheque for the said amount, with a request that its receipt may be acknowledged.

I am also directed to inform you that a medical officer of standing and experience will be deputed to attend the Health Exhibition, and to take part in the lectures and deliberations in connection therewith.—I have, &c.,

P. D. PATTANI, Dewan of Bhavnagar.
Bhavnagar Oct. 21.

RIVAL MOTOR CAR DEALERS.

DEFAMATION CASE SETTLED.

YESTERDAY morning at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Karsandas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. K. D. Wacha, Proprietor, Bombay Cycle Agency, charged Mr. Arthur Hoare of the Bombay Motor Car Company, Limited, with defamation by publishing in the "Times of India" a notice dated the 20th of September last, re De Dion Motor Cars. The complainant alleged that the advertisment was defamatory as it led the public to believe that his advertisement of the 17th September was false and misleading to the public, and that the Bombay Cycle Agency was not, as in reality it was, the Agent for the De Dion Cars, and that the statement made by him in his advertisements which were contrary to the Bombay Motor Car Company, Limited, was misleading

Mr. Velinker with Mr. De Quadros, pleaders, appeared for the complainant while the accused was defended by Mr. P. Byrne of Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Noble.

On the case being called his Worship intimated that he was too pressed with work to begin with the case then, and therefore he would have it postponed.

Mr. Velinker said it would be a great hardship to his client and to the numerous witnesses for the prosecution, most of whom were gentlemen who could ill afford to come frequently to the Court. He requested that two of the witnesses might be heard and the case then postponed.

The Magistrate said that he could not comply with the request as there would be no difference as the cross-examination would be reserved and the witnesses would have to come back at the subsequent hearings.

Mr. Velinker said that considering both the complainant and the accused were respectable gentlemen with whom time was a very valuable asset and considering that the matter was one that was capable of a friendly adjustment if his Worship could give a few minutes conference with the other side, a satisfactory termination of the proceedings would be arrived at.

Mr. Byrne joined in the application without prejudice that if the conference was not successful it would not interfere with his Worship's trying the case.

The Magistrate then granted a forty minutes conference in his chamber to both the parties setting himself as an arbitrator.

The Magistrate announced that the following arrangement had been arrived at between the parties after the conference:—

"In consideration of the proceedings being withdrawn, Mr. Hoare states that in publishing the notice complained of he had no intention to impute any dishonest motive to the Bombay Cycle Agency but had only the intention of explaining the business position of the Bombay Motor Car Company, Limited, with reference to the De Dion Cars and if any inference to the contrary has been drawn by the public it was not so intended by Mr. Hoare."

The case was then compounded.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the city of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon in their offices in Esplanade Road, Fort. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, presiding. There were present Colonel A. J. W. Allen, Mr. P. J. Fitzgibbon, Mr. E Gray, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, Mr. Sassoon J David, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey and Mr. W. N. Shilstone Secretary.

RESUMPTION BY GOVERNMENT OF THE COTTON GREEN.

The following report made by the Land Committee with regard to resumption by Government of the cotton-green plot was adopted:—

We beg to report, with reference to Trustees' Resolution of 5th July 1904, that we have very carefully reviewed the whole correspondence on this question. We have obtained Counsel's opinion as to the effect of the agreements which used to be entered into year after year for the occupation of the plot during the cotton season. We consider that, as requested in Government letter, dated the 7th June 1904, the necessary information should now be furnished to the Collector, and that Government should be informed with reference to paragraph 2 of that letter, what was the nature of the technical objection taken by the Board to the notice of resumption. We consider that the Board should waive that objection, and that Government should be so informed, and that, accordingly, the area should be held to have been resumed by Government with effect from the 3rd of February 1904, that is to say, one year from the date upon which possession of the plot was given to the Railway Company. The G.I.P. Railway Company should at the same time be called upon to pay the full rent of Rs. 10,000 for their occupancy of one year as agreed upon.

THE PARSI PUNCHAYET AND THE TRUST.

The Board considered a report of the Land Acquisition Committee in connection with the property belonging to the Parsi Punchayet at Chowpaty required for improvement scheme No. 4. The report was adopted and satisfaction was expressed that after a protracted negotiation extending over five years, arrangements satisfactory, both to the Trust and the Parsi Punchayet had been arrived at.

NEW ADMIRALTY HOUSE.

The Board approved of the Chairman's representation to Government requesting them to direct the Military Department, for reasons stated therein, to suspend the construction of stables, outhouses and latrines in connection with his Excellency, the Naval Commander-in-Chief's bungalow on the Wellington Lines Estate pending consideration of the representation.

The Board then adjourned.

BATTLE IN ARABIA.

WAHABITE CHIEF'S VICTORY.

WE hear from Constantinople says the 'Broad Arrow" of Oct. 1st, that a great battle has taken place lately close to the Persian Gulf in East Arabia in the province of El Hasa between Eben Saoud, the chief of the Wahabites and his competitor Eben Reschid vassal of the Sultan. Our readers may remember that the Wahabites are dissenting Musulmans who adopted their reformed faith some hundred years ago and whose adherents are numerous in Arabia. The scene of the conflict was El Kseila in the north of the province at no very great distance from Koweit. It is said that 20,000 Wahabite Arabs fought against 5,000 Turkish Arabs reinforced by 1,500 Nizams or regular troops of the Sultan. Eben Saoud was completely victorious, and has enlarged his territory at the expense of Turkey. The conqueror is now marching on El Katif at the head of his army. El Katif, as sailors will remember, is a port on the west coast of the Persian Gulf in the bay south of Ras Tannura, about 100 miles north of Bahrain Island, which is under our protection. The Wahabites have as a rule been friendly to us. This victory of Eben Saoud's therefore is not on the face of it harmful to our influence in the Persian Gulf. By it the whole coast from Koweit to El Katif will be brought under the sway of the Sheik Moubarek. These territories, which had been brought under Turkish protection some thirty years ago, [illegible] come completely independent again. Russia is so completely occupied elsewhere that she has no time to turn her eyes to the Persian Gulf. But we must not forget that in the building of the General Staff at St. Petersburg there exists a complete plan for covering Persia with a network of railways. The system would be connected at Djulfa or Nakit-shevan with the Frivan-Tiflis line opened some three years ago, which is in direct rail communication with Moscow, via Baku, Derbent and Rostov-on-Don. It is true that by a treaty concluded with the Shah by us no railway can at present be constructed anywhere in Persia.

PLAGUE PREVENTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When plague is increasing almost everywhere, and the number of victims it claims every year in the whole of India is larger than in the previous year, any reasonable remedy, that is suggested by way of prevention attracts notice. I read with much interest Dr. Samaldas' letters, that appeared in your issue of the 10th instant, under the head of "Prevention of Plague." I entirely agree with him when he says that "it is therefore, much better to devise measures to prevent an attack of plague under any circumstances by fortifying the system, and making it a proof against the pest. This can be done by administering regularly and steadily to every man, woman, and child antiseptic and antipyretic remedies" such as quinine, carbolic acid, &c.

He further states that "of course the inoculation with the plague serum gives considerable courage and a certain amount of protection to the inoculated" but it does not afford complete immunity from an attack of plague. He requests and appeals to the British Government, every Indian State, local District Boards and town municipalities to try the above treatment most vigorously and on a large scale.

Dr. R. K. Gupta, L. M. S, M. R. A. S. (London), Assistant Surgeon, Arrha in his communication, which appeared in the 'Indian Medical Gazette" of September last, (pages 336 to 338,) mentions the following among prophylactic measures against plague, adopted by him:—

A pill containing quinine sulph gr 1, acid carbolic gr ½ musk gr ¼, pul ipecac gr. ¼ and ext. nux vomica gr ¼ given two or three times a week had been of much use, and largely tried among the prisoners in the Arrha Jail during the epidemic of 1903.

Pills, each containing quinine grs. 2, ipecacuanha gr ¼, carbolic acid m. ½, and camphor gr. ¼, have been largely used as a plague preventive remedy in the Baroda State and elsewhere with good results.

Since the above remedies have been used with advantage, and in the absence of a better one, I would beg to urge the advisability of using on a large scale the remedies in question in infected places. Any sum of money spent on this kind of preventive measure would be well spent. Philanthropic gentlemen ought to come forward and subscribe towards a fund for the purpose. There is no act of greater charity than that of saving human lives.—Yours, &c.

October, 23rd. X.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BURMA COTTON.

The summary of the second forecast of the cotton-crop in Burma for the year 1904-05, is as follows:—The total area under cotton in the 16 cotton-growing districts is now returned at 180,925 acres, or a net increase of 29,757 acres over the actuals of last year. Further large increases, aggregating about 7,030 acres, over the preliminary estimate are reported for Sagaing Meiktila, and Myingyan. An area of 2,037 acres has been destroyed by floods. The rainfall of the season has been general and favourable. The condition and prospects of the crops are excellent.

APPLICATION will be made next Session on behalf of one of the principal electric traction companies for a Bill to authorise the construction of a continuous line of electric tramways along the coast from Ramsgate to Hastings, via Dover, Folkestone and Littlestone-on-Sea. The proposed undertaking forms part of a still larger project which in the near future will link up the tramway systems of Brighton, Worthing, and watering-places still further westward with the existing electric light railways in the Isle of Thanet. The Bill will, it is understood, be strenuously opposed by the railway companies affected.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

LADY CURZON'S ILLNESS.

The "Indian Spectator" states: Telegrams of sympathy in his present trial have reached Lord Curzon from all parts of India. We do not know if Lord Lamington recognises that in view of certain recent events in this presidency, a special expression of sympathy is due from Western India. Assuming the obligation, we see that his Excellency very suitably discharged it when at Bijapur he referred to Lord Curzon's share in the preservation of the antiquities of that place and availed himself of the occasion to say a word of sympathy for him in the dark hour through which he is passing. "I suppose, said he, "at no time since the time when her late Majesty passed away has the Eastern and the Western world so blended together in sympathy as for the Lady who is now lying ill." Lady Curzon is making slow progress in spite of the relapse of a few days ago, and it may now be confidently hoped that she will completely recover in a few weeks more.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

One of the longest gubernatorial tours ever undertaken by the head of a presidency, says the "Indu Prakash," was brought to a close by his Excellency Lord Lamington on Sunday last at Bijapur, from whence his Excellency returned to Bombay to attend the special convocation for conferring the degree of LL. D. on Dr. Bhandarkar. There are some general features of the extensive tour through the Southern Maratha country. His Excellency visited almost all the important places in the province, and at each place received and replied to a number of addresses. The tour, we say, was most opportune, as the shadow of famine was threatening the land and it was but natural that his Excellency should have personally seen the condition of the people at this time. The common features which strike the casual reader of these addresses is the distinct tone of improvement in the manner of representing local grievances of each place. There was no bitter tone of complaint noticed anywhere. Almost all the addresses gratefully acknowledged the Government grant and everyone expressed loyalty to the King-Emperor.

HONORARY DEGREE CONFERRED ON DR. BHANDARKAR.

Some of the native papers comment favourably on the honorary degree conferred upon the Hon. Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar, C. I. E. The "Indu Prakash" says: The Bombay University performed a very pleasant function on Monday last in conferring the honorary degree of LL. D. on Dr. Bhandarkar. This is the fourth time when the degree has been given and it must be particularly noted with satisfaction that it is the first time that the degree is conferred on a native, the first three recipients being the Marquis of Ripon, Dr. Wordsworth, and Sir Raymond West. The Bombay University has been sometimes charged with being sparing in this respect, since, it has been alleged, that during the last 20 years she could bestow this distinction only four times, but as Dr. Mackichan remarked in his well reasoned and judiciously-worded speech that the rareness of the occasion is an evidence of the high value the University attaches to the distinction. Dr. Bhandarkar's name has been quite a household word in the country and his fame as a profound Oriental scholar of rare attainments in the field which he has made his own, and in which he stands pre-eminently unrivalled has reached far beyond the Continent. He is one of our first and oldest graduates, and unquestionably retains to this day his first rank and position in his fieled.

The "Rast Goftar" observes: The Bombay University has discharged a pious duty which she owed to one of her own sons, whose academic career was second to that of none on this side of India by conferring the honorary degree of LL. D. on Dr. Bhandarkar. As a scholar and a social reformer, Dr. Bhandarkars name is a household word in India. The University of Bombay can boast of many very able scholars, but there are few who possess such a well-balanced mind, and modesty and moderation, which have characterised both the public and private life of the great Hindu savant.

A NEW MAHOMEDAN POLITICAL ASSOCIATION.

Some of the vernacular journals laugh to scorn the resolution to form a separate political Association for the Mahomedans. The "Praja Bandhu" of Ahmedabad remarks:—It is with a feeling of deep regret that we view the recent step taken by the Mahomedans of the Bombay Presidency in the establishment during this week of a separate Political Association for them and the resolution to hold themselves aloof from the Congress. The arguments advanced in support of this move are in short nothing else but the repetition of the cuckoo cry which one came across in the early days of the Congress. We are not surprised at this movement, which is nothing else but a bad copy of the tactics that were employed in the [illegible] more zeal than discretion. To say at this stage after the Congress has held its nineteen sessions that some of its resolutions are such as no loyal people ought to advance is to betray either gross ignorance or it signifies something worse than that. We believe the arm of the law is long and also strong enough to reach the Congress leaders if they pass resolutions which are against the Government, and the very fact that no such action has been taken as yet by Government is a sufficient proof of the absurdity of the assertion.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" observes; We have not the slightest doubt in our mind that the Mahomedans in all parts of the country are slowly but steadily awakening to the grievances which have come up most disagreeably to the surface by the very policy of the British Indian Administration, and though it may be that the opportunist class, and the few misguided followers of Syed Ahmed Khan, may yet for a time pretend to lead the blind, sooner or later they must find themselves in a hopeless minority. Othello-like their vocation will be gone when they themselves retire into obscurity after being turned away from the doors of Government at which they are hopelessly knocking. In this respect we cannot refrain from remarking that the leading spirits who promoted the Ahmedabad Mahomedan Conference,—little men, of narrow mind and of no influence—are beating about the bush. Their fate, and the fate of all those who follow their unwise methods, be they in Ahmedabad or Lucknow or any other Mahomedan stronghold, may be absolutely predicted. It will be difficult to distinguish them, or even their shadows, from fish or fowl. That will be the ultimate fate.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attack,	Plague Deaths,	Deaths from al Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	0	1	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	1	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	4	4	20
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	3
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	1	1	23
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	2
G Mahim and Worli............	0	0	7
Water Division............	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals............	0	0	7
Total	6	7	83
Total plague deaths to date...	277,319	229,245	
Same date last year	10	9	71

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 624 as against 620 during the previous week. Of the total number 63 died of plague, which showed a decrease of five over the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 514 which included 64 deaths from plague.

LADIES' clubs are a recognised institution, but the one respect in which they do not equal men's clubs is that the rule of silence is never obeyed. At one of the largest West End ladies' clubs the secretary declared that the only time a member was quiet was when she was writing a letter. "Some of the worst offenders," she said, "are those who complain most. Only last week a lady came to me to protest against the noisy conversation, and a few minutes later I found she was talking away at the top of her voice." Another well-known lady told an "Express" representative that she had given up her club, because in the season she could rarely find a quiet place to have tea or a cigarette with a friend. All the more daring, in view of these facts, is the scheme of the Duchess of Leeds and a number of other ladies who are organising a club in Dover-street, where tittle-tattle and loud chattering are to be severely repressed. It will be known as the Ladies Athenæum Club, and was to be opened on October 4. "A men's club for women is what we are aiming at" remarked a member of the committee.

GREAT MAIL ROBBERY.

THIEVES RAID FRENCH EXPRESS.

BOOTY OVER £100,000.

A most daring mail robbery resulting in enormous loss was committed late on the night of September 29th on the express mail train between Paris and Havre.

The French, Italian and Egyptian mails for the United States consisting of ninety-one bags of letters were cut open, and all the money and valuables stolen.

The French post-office always has a heavy mail for the United States on Thursday and Friday nights and forwards the greater part of the letter-bags by the train leaving St. Lazare Station, Paris, at 11-35 p.m. on Thursday night for Havre, sending the later bags by the boat train on Friday night.

The express, which arrives at Havre at 5 a. m., has attached to it two postal vans; one is a sorter's post office compartment, and the one adjoining it is an ordinary railway van, hired from the railway company by the post-office authorities.

Into the latter vehicle the mail-bags for New York were placed and the doors padlocked on both sides but strange to say no one travelled in the van with the mailbags. It is supposed that the thieves knew this fact and that they either got on the footboard during one of the stoppages or else—which is considered more probable—that they travelled in the trains from Paris and as soon as they were clear of the city ran along the footboard under cover of the darkness, and quickly filed off the padlock.

DISCOVERED AT ROUEN.

When the train arrived at Rouen at two o'clock the next this morning, the local post-office wagons were waiting on the platform with two additional bags for America. It was then discovered by the sorters, who unlocked the van to take out the Rouen bags, that the door on the outer rail was half open, and that every mail-bag in the compartment had been ripped up and the contents of all the registered parcels abstracted. There were no fewer than 1,500 registered letters lying scattered about the floor in all directions.

News of the robbery was at once telegraphed to Paris and Havre, and the train continued its journey to the latter city, where a magistrate was waiting at the station to hold an investigation. At Paris a similar investigation was also opened, and special post-office detective inspectors were sent to Havre.

The loss is said to be enormous, there being at the lowest estimate £100,000 in French registered parcels alone, while the amount in Italian, Turkish, Egyptian, and Greek registered bags cannot at present be conjectured.

It is evident that the mail-van was insufficiently protected and that there has been neglect somewhere is shown by the fact that only a few days ago the travelling post-office inspector discovered at Rouen that one of the padlocks of the van had been removed, but as at that time there were no registered letters inside, the thieves did not touch the ordinary letter-bags, which where found intact on the arrival of the train.

The police, who at present have no clue to the perpetrators of the robbery, have two suppositions. One is that it was committed with the complicity of one or more post-office employees, for the thieves were evidently aware that no one travelled in the van with the mails. The other theory is that a gang of daring and adventurous cosmopolitan robbers have carefully planned the robbery for a long time.

DO X-RAYS PRODUCE CANCER?

MAN WHO SWALLOWED RADIUM.

The terrible death of Mr. Dally, a former assistant of Mr. Edison, from X-rays was freely discussed in medical and general scientific circles in London. The case presents many remarkable features, the chief of which perhaps is the theory that cancer, from which Mr. Dally was known to be suffering, was developed by the rays.

Few of the medical men were disposed to believe that X-rays produce cancer. A notable exception however, was a doctor who is devoting his life to a study of the disease. "There is nothing to show," he said, "that Mr. Dally developed cancer as the result of experimenting with the X-rays, but I am not prepared to [illegible] cannot be produced [illegible] rays. A case very similar to that of Mr. Dally, although less painful and prolonged, occurred in London A doctor at St. Thomas's Hospital who used the X-rays very frequently died from cancer which was believed to have been set up by the peculiar effects of the rays.

"It would be a mistake, however, to alarm the public by any statement which would seen to suggest that X-rays are dangerous in all cases. The discovery has proved of the greatest value to the medical profession. It has been the means of saving many lives and it would not be in the best interests of humanity if the public were encouraged to discard the rays altogether. The risks are associated only with constant and excessive applications. There is not the slightest danger in the slight exposure to which a patient is subjected.

"Radium" is equally harmless to the patient. I have been experimenting with the object of ascertaining whether the latest discovery of science is likely to be of any service in the fight against disease. It is too early yet to say anything with regard to results, but I have come to the conclusion that radium can be safely experimented with if properly handled."

An extraordinary mishap in connection with treatment by radium is reported to have occurred at one of the London hospitals. A man was attending the hospital suffering from cancer in the tongue. It was decided to try the effects of radium, but instead of applying it enclosed in a tube, as is usual, the doctor is said to have dropped it on the tongue. The man could not bear the sensation and swallowed the radium, which is stated to have been worth nearly £50. Pain and ulceration followed, but the man has now recovered.

Sir William Ramsay, who is returning from America next week, intends, we understand, to devote nearly the whole of the next session at the University College to experiments with radium. Shortly before he left England Sir William made the discovery that as radium decomposes in water it gives off oxygen and hydrogen. The effect of this development cannot be fully ascertained at present, but the great scientist believes that it will prove of the utmost importance.

Another matter which is to engage Sir William's attention on his return is how to get larger supplies of radium. He has received samples of a special Cingalese ore which displays properties resembling those of radium.

AMBUSHED BY BLACKS.

304 PORTUGUESE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

A LISBON telegram dated Oct. 5, states:— A detachment of the Portuguese column operating against the Cuanhamas in West Africa have been ambushed by night and cut up, 254 officers and men having been killed and fifty wounded.

The Minister of Marine, who made the announcement in the Chamber of Deputies, stated that the detachment, consisting of 499 men, was commanded by Captain Aguiar, of the Engineers. It was surprised by the enemy in crossing the Cunene river, and fiercely attacked. Among the dead are fifteen officers and thirteen sergeants.

Of the detachment, 255 were Europeans, 100 of whom are missing. The force was composed of two troops of cavalry, three companies of Europeon infantry, four of native infantry, and an artillery section.

The main column arrived and took part in the action, but was not involved in the reverse.

The Government is considering the organisation of a force of 5,000 men to suppress the Cuanhamas and the reinforcement of the garrisons of the colony, as well as the despatch of warships to strengthen the Angola naval division.

An official despatch states that Germany is about to put 8,000 European troops in the field against the rebellious Hereros in German South-West Africa.

The Hereros are neighbours of the Cuanhamas, both tribes being established in the Cunene region.

The Cunene forms the boundary between Portuguese and German South-West Africa.

The Bath for Tender Feet.

Eminent Physicians strongly recommend the addition of a little Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath. (See Medical Reports in Book on bottle).

Tired, Tender or Aching Feet are instantly relieved and all trace of Odour immediately disappears.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

DIGESTION AND PHYSICAL CULTURE.

IN an article with this title, "The Herald of the Golden Age" asks "Would you be beautiful? Is it your wish to acquire a fine complexion, and to exhibit the soft-rounded contour of cheek so much admired by all whose æsthetic preception enables them to judge of perfection? Would you be lovely in the eyes of your fellows? Of course!

Well, if so—and if you would enjoy the benefit accruing through perfect eupeptic powers—study your health; eat in moderate quantities and at regular intervals, such food as you can assimilate and that you find 'agrees' with you; masticate thoroughly; breathe deeply; and exercise your vocal organs well, whenever you get the opportunity.

Work energetically—never spasmodically—but wait until an hour has elapsed after a meal. And when you do work apply yourself to the matter in hand.

Let your one aim in life be to cultivate "mens sana in corpore sano." And, therefore, endeavour to cultivate both mind, body, and features.

Some of you may be dissatisfied with your faces; for some they may seem but "necessary evils." You may wish to get rid of these hollows and cavities which I have shown you argue defective conditions, mental as well as physical.

But all of you may not know the way to set about developing a better set of features.

I will tell you how it may be done.

First: By remedying the mental life. Take your small low nose. Say that you will acquire greater force of character, will not drift, and will improve the shining hour.

Or suppose you have the misfortune to possess sunken cheeks. Affirm that you will be sociable and kind, friendly with all, and take all by the hand.

Then (secondly) hold the ideal of such soul-conditions before you mentally, along with the features expressive of them, and concentrate on them day by day.

Take the ideals to heart; dwell on them; think them, and you will be them.

Do not hurry. That is not in consonance with progress.

"Hasten slowly." Continued effort will yield results.

And some of these results will be that your health will improve and you will find your environment better adapted to you, and you to it. You will in fact "save your face."

THE VALUE OF NUTS IN FOOD.

Nuts, as a food class, have been too long overlooked. The very profusion of varieties of these toothsome edibles indicates to us the desire on the part of Nature that they should be extensively used. Oddly enough, the animal nearest akin to man in physical structure—we refer to the anthropoidal ape—subsists almost entirely on nuts.

There is surely something wrong. Either the ape has made a mistake in his dietary or man has in his. Judge between them by their physical condition. Man is so diseased that it is difficult to find a perfectly healthy individual; the ape is attacked with comparative rarity.

Might it not be well for mankind to depend a little more on nut foods for strength, and a little less on the animal world?

Containing as they do about eighty per cent. of pure nutriment in an undiluted form, nuts are essentially a blood making product. Actual contact with the sick, and active service in preparing their food have proved that nothing will so enrich the blood as a dietary in which nuts form an important part. However, before they can be digested and assimilated they must have undergone thorough mastication by the teeth.

The indigestibility of raw nuts has, perhaps, done much to lead the people to use them but little. We should remember that raw vegetables and even raw fruits are very indigestible to some people. Do we therefore discard these foods? No we cook them and the process of cooking renders them digestible. Nuts also can be cooked and very nice they are. It is the cooked peanut that has so rich a flavour; it is the roasted or boiled chestnut that is sold so extensively by the Italians, not only in Italy but in foreign lands Nuts in nearly all varieties may be boiled when they furnish a tasty and digestible dish.

HAIR DELAYS WEDDING.

MISSING BRIDE FOUND IN A BARBER'S SHOP.

AN impatient bridegroom and an equally impatient congregation waited in vain for the bride in a Salisbury church on October 5th.

The hour of eleven had been decided on for the marriage of the son of a local trades-man to a young heiress. The day had been fixed several times before, but the bride had shuddered on the brink of matrimony, and the wedding had been postponed.

When twelve o'clock struck, the bridegroom fled from the church, amid the giggles of the waiting congregation, and, sitting down upon the kerbstone outside bitterly lamented his loneliness.

The best man hurried to the bride's house, only to find that she had gone down town shopping earlier in the morning. From shop to shop he traced her, until he saw a carriage with a pair of greys waiting outside, a barber's.

He rushed in, to find the hairdresser sporting with the tangles of Neæra's hair. Hurried explanations followed. How could a girl go to be married without a coiffure worthy of the occasion? asked the bride. The barber said nothing, but pointed to his work as an ample justification of the delay.

At length the bride yielded to the best man's importunities, and fixed an hour in the afternoon for the ceremony.

Meanwhile, some ribald scribe had scrawled in chalk upon the back of the bridal carriage, "Not married yet," and signed it sacrilegiously with the name of a well-known gentleman whom no persuasion can lure to his home.

Once again the bridegroom made his way to the chancel-steps and this time he did not wait in vain. The bride kept her appointment, the marriage vows were exchanged, and the happy couple drove away for the honeymoon.

On the back of the carriage was now inscribed, "Married at last." The signature was the same.

RAILWAY RETURN.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings for the week ending 15th October 1904.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 6th Aug 1904— G I P R system...	2,03,027	4,33,585	3,373	6,39,985
I M R do ...	44,531	1,10,086	451	1,55,068
Total......	2,47,558	5,43,671	3,824	7,95,053
Actuals for corresponding week ending 6th Aug 1903— G I P R system...	2,24,557	3,93,868	3,771	6,22,196
I M R do ..	68,800	59,190	500	1,28,490
Total......	2,93,357	4,53,058	4,271	7,50,686
Increase or Decrease... G I P R	— 21,530	+ 39,717	— 398	+ 17,789
Increase or Decrease... I M R...	— 24,269	+ 50,896	— 49	+ 16,578

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 8th October 1904, on 504·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week............	1,08,000	1,90,000	4,000	3,02,000
Or per mile of Railway	214	377	8	599
For previous 24 weeks of half-year	13 98,715	19,17,456	46,367	33,62,538
Total for 15 weeks...	15,06,715	21,07,456	50 367	36,64,538
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,18,275	1,53,069	6,265	2,77,609
Per mile of Ry. do.	257	332	13	602
Total to corresponding date do.	14,90 374	17,92,826	31,752	33,14,952

Increase for the week .... Rs 24,391
Do to date .... " 3,49,586

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

"Vanity Fair" says that when Prince Francis of Teck was making his arrangements for hunting in Ireland last season he wrote to a forage dealer in County Meath with reference to the necessary supplies for his stud. The man was greatly puzzled by the signature, and at length, after anxious consideration, addressed his reply to "Francis O'Teck, Esquire"!

The original intention of our railway companies, says the "Windsor Magazine," was merely to provide the track and the motive power for the haulage of vehicles belonging to their customers. In the good traffic department this policy still partially prevails, there being about half a million traders' waggons running on the lines. In the passenger department, privately owned carriages are practically extinct, even the Royal saloons being the property of the companies. It may possibly surprise some readers to learn that when his Majesty the King and the members of the Royal Family travel by rail, they pay for their journeys like other folk.

M. Queyrat tells in the "Revue Bleue" of a child who conceived a great affection for the letter W, always alluding to it as "that dear old W."

Lord Morley, who is retiring from the chairmanship of committees in the House of Lords, was the model boy of his time at Eton and the model undergraduate at Balliol. In recognition of his intellectual and moral excellences Lord Boringdon as he then was examined was by the Public School Commission of 1862. One of his answers became famous. The Commissioners asked him what effect would be produced on a boy's social standing at Eton if it were known that he was the most intellectually distinguished boy in the school. The reply was: "Provided he was good at games, I don't think it would do him any harm."

There is not a single statue in London to an Archbishop of Canterbury from Thomas a Becket to Randall Davidson. Not one of the women outside the charmed circle of Royalty whose names figure in our history has a niche in our sculptured gallery of fame. There are thirty statues of kings, queens, and princes in the Metropolies, as against barely more than a dozen statesmen and about as many philanthropists. Alfred the Great is, however, without a statue or memorial of any kind outside Madame Tussaud's. Soldiers are well represented, but it is difficult to know (says the London correspondent of the "Daily Dispatch") why Lord Napier of Magdala has one of the most prominent sites in London, while the Duke of Marlborough has no recognition whatever. Literary men are proverbially ill-treated in the matter of monuments, and in London there is no public statue of Tennyson, Browning, Wordsworth, Shelley, Keats Dickens, or Thackeray.

Sir Percival and Lady Radcliffe are about to celebrate their golden wedding. Few probably remember the fact that ladyship—whose maiden name was Doughty—was the cousin of the famous Roger Charles Tichborne, around whose disappearance the whole story laid bare in the course of the celebrated lawsuit was woven. Young Tichborne, who was an officer in the Guards, proposed marriage to Miss Doughty, and when she declined the offer he left the country in disgust; first proceeding to South America, and then booking a passage to Jamaica on the Bella, of which nothing afterwards was ever heard. Miss Doughty was married soon afterwards, in 1854, to the well-known Yorkshire squire.

Berlin is excited over the wonderful talents of its learned horse, Hans. The most illustrious beast known in this country flourished at the commencement of the seventeenth century (remarks "London Opinion") Sir Walter Raleigh gave him a testimonial, and Shakespeare himself witnessed the performances of Morocco, who could count like a calculating Cocker and dance as gracefully as Taglioni. In "Love's Labour's Lost" the accomplished gee-gee is honoured with a pointed reference. Moth is puzzling Armodo with arithmetical posers about the bearings of the fiscal problem and whether your food will cost you more—or words to that effect. The answer is given: The dancing horse will tell you.

The Cossack never passes beyond the control of the military authorities. From infancy (says a writer in the "Century") he practises horsemanship, and his games are mimicry of War. Folksongs reciting the exploits of recent or far-distant heroes are the woof of his education. At the age of nineteen the Cossack youth begins to receive theoretical instruction about the duties of soldier and to be drilled in gymnastic and infantry exercises in his native village. In the autumn of the second year he is required to appear at an encampment. After six weeks' work there, he receives his assignment, possibly to a post thousands of miles away. Before him now lie four or five years of uninterrupted service with the colours and twelve or thirteen in the reserves, during which he must spend a month or six weeks every year in camp. Finally, he can be called out in case of need as long as he lives.

"Golf, Illustrated," tells a story of the Bishop of London as golfer. He was recently playing in Wales, and a somewhat unkind reporter thus chronicled the fact: "Dr. Ingram has been very busy with putter and ball, spending several hours daily on the links and apparently with benefical results—physically at any rate."

Mr. Fred Emney tells a story in the "a dies' Home Magazine" of an incident which happened to him when he was holiday-making in Malta. A small Italian theatrical company was about to produce "Dorothy," and having only the songs and no idea of the words, they consulted Mr. Emney, having heard that he was a well-known Lurcher (sheriff's man) in England? As a matter of fact he had played that part in the original opera. He helped the Italians all he could, but there was one great difficulty to overcome. A pack of hounds must appear on the stage during the "Tally-ho!" chorus, and as there were no foxhounds to be had the enterprising manager told every man to bring his dog. The result was a hunting-pack composed of tiny Maltese terriers a bloodhound or two, and a large sprinkling of little curs of every kind, who howled for all they were worth.

Oranges, says the "Lady Pictorial," are to be a craze of the winter season, for they are being prescribed as the latest tonic and complexion improver. Naturally it is suggested that they should be eaten "ad libitum." The orange cure is said to effect wonders in the way of toning up the system and improving the skin.

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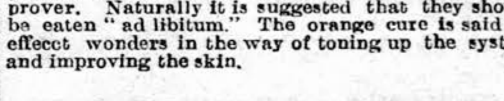

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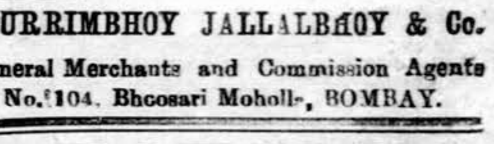

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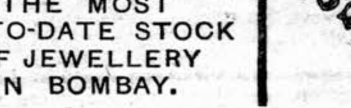

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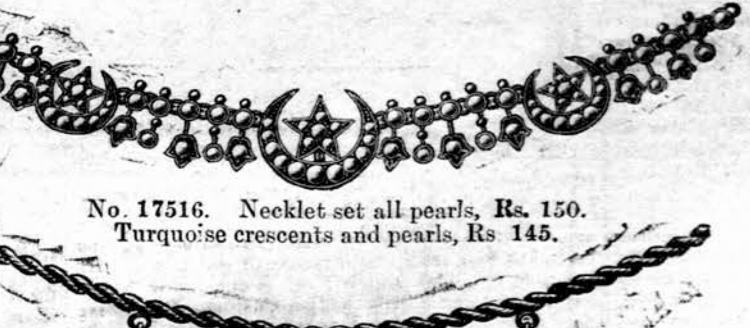

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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

THE "Times" has a very interesting leading article on a recent letter from Lieutenant Carlyon Bellairs. His contention, says the "Westminster Gazette," was that, treating Army and Navy expenditure as insurance, we are largely insuring the same risks in two offices, each of which acts independently. Of the net expenditure of £28,995,000 under the Army Estimates for 1903-4, one-half only (£14,540,000) was allocated to the field Army available for general service, including troops in South Africa and Egypt and all Regular units at home except those in depots; the other half, or £14,455,000 is absorbed in immobile and sedentary defence, including Regular troops in depots. This latter sum is made up of the following items: (1) home defence army, consisting of Militia, Volunteers, and the Regular units in depots, £4,553,000; (2) defence of ports at home £4,151,000; (3) defence of naval bases abroad, £5,195,000; and (4) submarine mine defences, £556,000. This is the price we pay for insuring by way of the Army, but it is precisely against the same risks that we pay such enormous sums to the Navy. The "Times" sums up the matter by saying. According to the War Office itself, of the £28,000,000 voted by Parliament last year for the military defence of the Empire, one half was devoted to defensive agencies which cannot possibly come into play so long as the Navy retains the effective command of the sea, and are, by the avowal of the apologists for this portentous expenditure, quite inadequate to save us when once the command of the sea is lost. The Command of the sea never must be lost, and never need be lost, if we choose to effect our insurance on common-sense, principles, and with due regard to the essential requirements of the case. The practical moral is that we spend far too much for the Army. Lieutenant Bellairs has shown us one way at least in which by a judicious adjustment of our system of insurance to the essential conditions of the case, we can probably save millions annually, not only with no prejudice, but with positive advantage to our security.

The rebuke of the Japanese military attache in London to certain war correspondents at the seat of war, to the effect that he was sorry that the interests of the Japanese authorities did not wholly accord with the interests of some of these itinerant scribes, is emphasised by the fact that, according to General Sir William Nicholson, military attaches and war correspondents have little to complain of, since the General is reported as having expressed unbounded gratification in the liberality and courtesy extended to foreigners, whom a distinguished war correspondent asked us to believe the Japanese hated so cordially. No doubt however the Islanders will continue to exercise a wise discretions, and small blame to them, seeing that some journals would arrogate to their correspondents an absolute right to accompany an army in the field, forgetful of the fact that they have no more right to be present than has any huckster or camp follower to whom the General in command may give a permit or licence. It cannot be denied, as was proved in the Boer War, that descriptions of engagements from some war correspondents are often flatly contradicted by the writers themselves in their subsequent accounts of the same battle, and it is extremely doubtful after all if the sober-minded section of the public place much faith in these narratives until verified by official reports. In fact, war correspondents are no more an essential to the success of a campaign, or to the glorification of a General and his troops in these times, than they were in the days of our greatest victories.

The appointment of General Gripenberg to command a second Russian army in Manchuria reminds us very forcibly of a famous incident in Roman history which is not without its lessons for us to-day. The victorious progress of Hannibal through Italy from the Alps to the neighbourhood of Naples, marked with two crushing defeats for the Roman arms, was at length checked by the famous dictator, Fabius Cunctator, in a campaign which for care and wariness has not yet been surpassed. But the people of Rome were, in their ignorance of the might of their terrible opponent, far from contented with the measure of success attained by their General, and forced him to accept a subordinate as his colleague in command. Illinucius, this subordinate, had lately conducted a very pretty fight against Hannibal, which caught the popular fancy and secured the appointment mentioned Fabius the strong steady General hid his chagrin and co-operated loyally and divided his legions equally with his rival. It was not long however before Illinucius got himself and his forces into a very tight place, from which only the appearance of Fabius and his army rescued him. The defeated leader had now learned wisdom and generously resigned his command into Fabius's hands without reference to the wishes of the sovereign people, taking upon himself all the blame. For the remainder of the campaign he served as Fabius's right-hand man and showed the most thorough loyalty to his chief. Whether history is about to repeat itself who can say? but the peoples of modern civilisation would do well to bear in mind the fact, vindicated so handsomely in 217 B C, that the principle of unity of command is all-important, and that merely because a General has not achieved outright astounding successes it is not vitally necessary to make him share his authority with another officer. If the nation, now so literally the "nation in arms," distrusts and disapproves of the policy and strategy of its General in the field, it is within its prerogative in obtaining his dismissal; rightly or wrongly, this must be admitted in modern national war. But in dividing the command, ancient and modern peoples alike simply show their unfitness to control the Generals, and the Romans, at least, were taught this effectually the following year, when divided command brought about the appaling disaster of Cannæ, where an army of 90,000 men was annihilated

Information of a very satisfactory nature comes from a quite reliable source of the splendid behaviour of the Triumph in the eight hours race with the other battleships of the fast squadron of the Home Fleet. A very exciting race commenced an hour after the squadron left Portland and it being the first opportunity the dockyard, built ships had of trying conclusions with ex-Chilian ships, there was naturally evolved a spirit of intense emulation in the engine-rooms as well as on the quarter-decks of the four ships as to the results of the race. The Swiftsure was unfortunately obliged to retire early from the race although not before she had had an opportunity of exhibiting her paces. The two purchased ships appear to have run away from the others completely at starting and the Triumph although only credited with a maximum speed of 20 knots actually worked up to 21 knots and maintained it for some time. As the race continued the Russell and Exmouth gradually drew nearer to the Triumph which is not to be wondered at seeing that their engines are much more powerful in proportion to their displacement than are those of the Swiftsure and Triumph. It has to be remembered also that since the Triumph and Swiftsure did their trials before purchase they have been fitted with torpedo nets and have taken on board their ammunition which has had the effect of increasing their immersion by no less than two feet,

What this means, as a retarder of speed naval men will readily comprehend and the civilian may gather some idea when he is informed that the additional wetted-surface to be propelled through the water would amount to about 1,800 square feet. The skin resistance, therefore, would be enormously increased yet the speed was higher by a knot than on the occasion of the lighter draught. Such a performance is entitled to be dubbed satisfactory. It is most unfortunate that after making so good a run the Triumph should have been ignobli rammed when lying at anchor. The disappointment of both officers and men at the prospective loss of the cruise which lay before them is, I understand very great. The damage done consists of a rent on the starboard quarter about 10ft. long stopped by the armour-plating just above water. It is estimated that the repairs will incur a detention of the vessel in dock for about a month and as there is no dock available at Pembroke the Triumph will have to be temporarily repaired and sent round to Plymouth for docking and thorough repair. On the Tuesday before leaving Portland the Triumph went out firing and the Admiral went out in the ship. The firing appears to have been excellent as the admiral expressed, his warm approval.

The cause of the recent loss of the T. B. destroyer, Chamois in the Gulf of Patras, is the most extraordinary which has ever come under my notice. So much so that I hesitate to accept the report as to the real cause of the disaster. It is said that while making a full-power trial off Cape Papas one of the propeller blades became detached and owing to the centrifugal impetus the blade passed right through the vessel, making so large a hole, that she sank. As these boats are provided with several water-tight bulkheads and as the propellers are so far aft, that no vital part could have been penetrated, I am at a loss to understand the incident. There is further the fact that two men were injured—one being dangerously scalded and the other wounded. The matter is altogether so inexplicable that further information must be awaited before anything definite can be written on the subject. Only one thing appears to be beyond dispute, and that is that the British Navy is the poorer by one more 30-knot destroyer.

THE famous wrestler, Abdoolah Sallim, recently wrestler of the Nizam of Hyderadad, has arrived in the island, says the "Ceylon Observer," and it is said with the intention of challenging Sandow for a match. This wrestler about a year ago defeated Mabool Khan, the Champion Wrestler of the East, and now challenges to the same with any one in the island. His challenge has been accepted by Goolam Mohideen, of Madras, who has a reputation as a wrestler, and the two are to meet.

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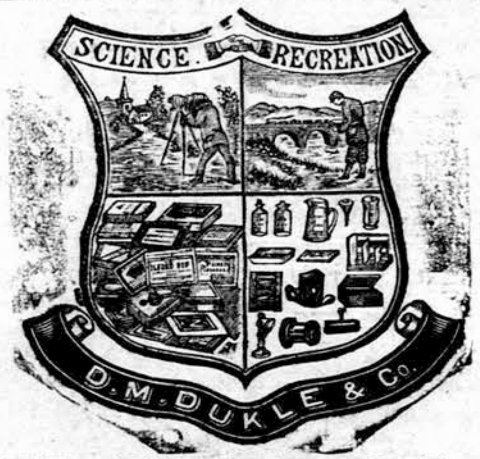

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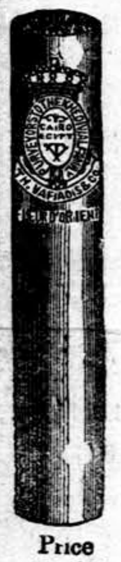

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AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

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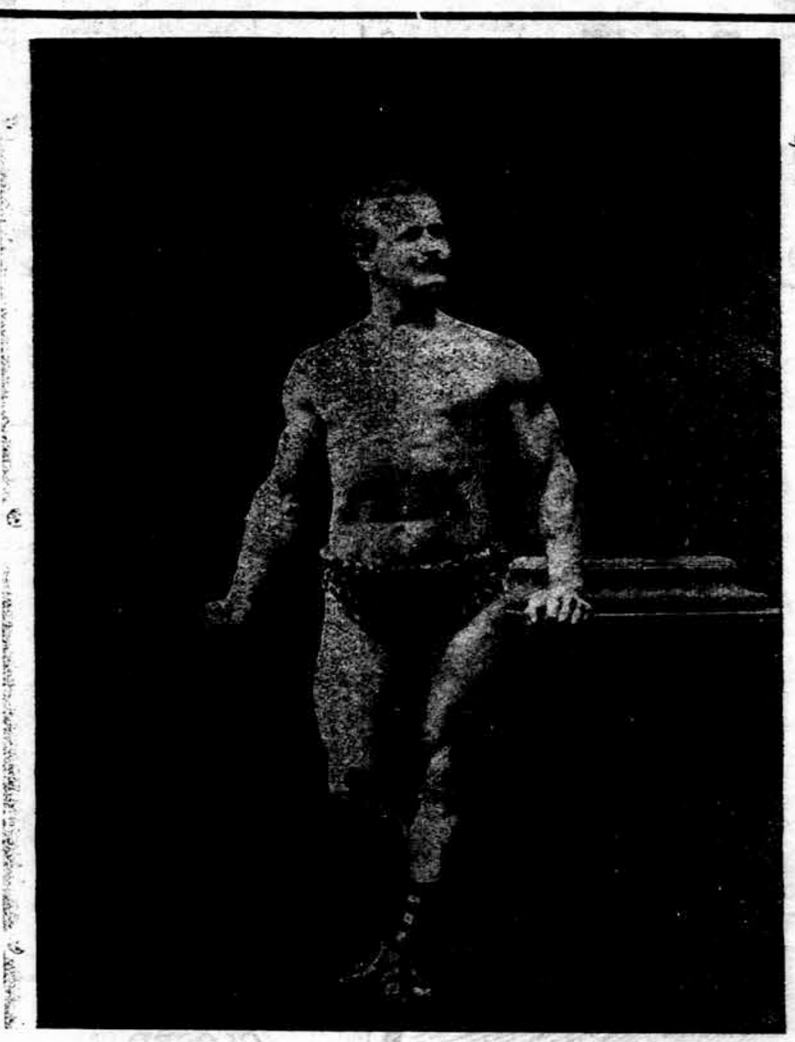

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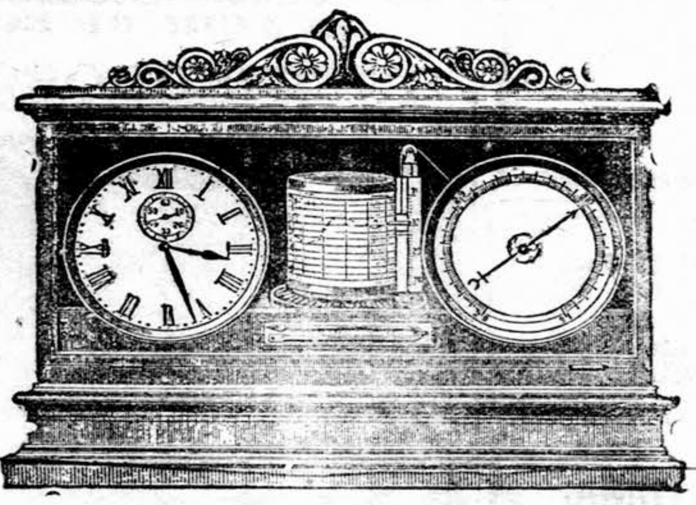

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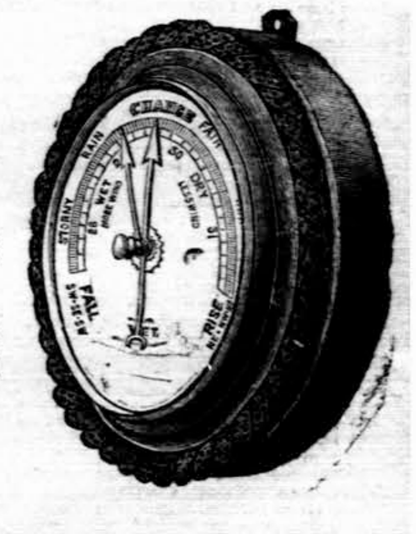

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